FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

The new Cunard steamer Persia arrived here this morning with Liverpool dates to Jan'y 20th.

The news is of considerable importance.

The chances in favor of a speedy pacific settlement are on the increase—but Russia's sincerity is as much questioned as ever. Appearances however, are all far more straightforward,—the Czar has ordered the army in the Crimea to cease hostilities without waiting for a formal armistice, although it is rumored that an armistice was agreed upon three months since.

The money market was slightly easier, but the rates are unchanged.

France, England and Austria continue to accord, although it is foreseen that great questions must arise during the negotiations now about commencing. No place has yet been decided on for the meeting of the Ambassadors of the four great powers.

A despatch published on Friday of doubtful authenticity says the meeting will certainly be either at Paris or London. Also that Baron Brunow will be the Russian Plenipotentiary.

The 2d of February would arrive before all the preliminary signatures could be appended to the agreement to meet for further negotiations.—Meantime Consols keep up. They had reached 91, but closed at 90⅞ and 90¾.

The London Times of Jan 26, in its City Article, says "In well informed quarters an impression is gaining ground that the approaching conference will be held in Paris."

The Daily News of the 26th, in a leading article, says:—We learn on authority which renders it impossible for us to doubt the correctness of the statement, that a Preliminary Treaty of Peace will be signed, probably before Tuesday, certainly before the meeting of Parliament. An armistice will be concluded immediately after the signature of this Preliminary Treaty, for a limited period; and negotiations, with a view to a final comprehensive Treaty, will be commenced immediately. We are given to understand that it is the determination of the Allied Powers to exercise, to the fullest extent, the right reserved to them by the 5th article of the Austrian proposal, to bring forward additional stipulations in the general interests of Europe.

The monotony of camp life in the Crimea has not been broken by any event worthy of record.

Markets.—Messrs. Richardson & Spence quote Cotton brisk and steady, fair Orleans 6¼; middling 6¼; fair Mobile 5¾; middling 5 9-16; fair Uplands 5¾; middling 5 9-16. The week's sales amount to 70,220 bales, including 10,000 bales taken on speculation, closing at an advance of 1-16 on the quotations of the previous Friday.

Flour was slow of sale,—Western Canal 40s; Ohio 42s.

Mr. Macaulay's Fifth Volume.—The 5th volume of Mr. Macaulay's "History of England" has been committed to the printer.—*Edinburgh Express.*

OIL UPON THE WATERS.

The London Times is not the British Government,—to be sure,—but it so often gives utterance to British Public Opinion on national questions of pressing and momentous import, that, when it lifts its voice, people listen as to a "power behind the Throne," which the Throne is not strong enough to disregard.

It is with some gratification, therefore, that we find that journal discussing the points at issue between the British and American Governments, in respect to the interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, in a spirit of fairness and magnanimity, which augurs well for such satisfactory explanations, on the part of Her Majesty's Ministers, as cannot but conduce to an early and satisfactory settlement of the dispute. "LET US FRANKLY GIVE UP OUR QUESTIONABLE RIGHT TO THE MOSQUITO PROTECTORATE, AND THE ISLAND OF RUATAN,"—says the Times,—"AND, BY WAY OF DELIVERING OURSELVES OF THE WHOLE EMBARRASSMENT, AT ONCE AND FOR EVER, THROW THE WORTHLESS SETTLEMENT OF BELIZE INTO THE BARGAIN." It is so seldom that we are enabled, conscientiously, to applaud the sentiments of the Thunderer, in its dealings with the United States, that we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity to acknowledge the frank, manly manner in which it meets this Central American question,—coupled with the hope, that its views and opinions will have such an influence in Downing street, as will tend to an early restoration of a good understanding between the two governments; for two great nations, like Great Britain and the United States, cannot afford to go to war upon any such pretext. Humanity shudders at the thought of such a calamity, even if honor made it a stern and inevitable necessity,—but Christianity and Civilization, as well as Humanity, would revolt at such a war, precipitated by provocations referable simply to a miserable "diplomatic misunderstanding."

Whether Her majesty's Ministers sympathize with the Times' view of the case,—or not,—there is, at any rate, a magnanimity about the enunciation of such sentiments from that quarter, that is peculiarly opportune. It will do good. It is oil on the troubled waters,—a grateful emollient to the international exacerbations, resulting recently from the enlistment affair, as well as the angry criminations and recriminations of the press of both countries.—*N. Y. Express.*

An arrival from California brings news of more battles with the Indians on the Walla Walla river. The American troops had 24 men killed and wounded.

Affairs in Nicaragua were quiet. Diplomatic relations with Col. Wheeler had been suspended.

We are happy to be able to state that Gen. Cass has continued to improve since our last issue, and that for the last two days he has been considered entirely out of danger. Yesterday he was sitting up and conversing with his family in quite a cheerful strain.—*Nat. Intel.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Banks' Line. Feb'y 11, Str. J R Grist, with goods for C T Haigh & Sons, C Banks, Worth & Utley, Mrs E M Horne, H A London, P Shemwell, A J O'Hanlon, J D Toomer, J Surry, E H Wharton.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1856.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF COAL.—We have the great satisfaction of stating, that on Friday last, the operations at Egypt, on Deep River, so long and so industriously prosecuted under the superintendence of Mr. McLain, the agent of the Company, resulted in reaching a seam of exceedingly rich bituminous Coal, four and a half feet thick, of beautiful quality. It was reached at a depth of a little over 400 feet. Below this seam is doubtless another and thicker; for at the out crop, a mile distant, there are two seams, the upper one, (corresponding with that now discovered at Egypt,) being about 2 feet thick, whilst the under seam is upwards of 3 feet thick.

The importance of this discovery may be judged from the fact that it is fully a mile, and across the river, from the out-crop at Farmersville, conclusively establishing that the whole intervening space, (and how much beyond Egypt is not yet ascertained,) is filled with this rich deposite. This is *the* point to which Dr. Mitchell referred, whilst so earnestly arguing against the extent and the value of these coal fields—admitting that if coal should be discovered at Egypt he would surrender his doubts. Well, coal *has been* discovered at Egypt, and in quantity and quality to satisfy the most sanguine anticipations of the proprietors, and of the friends of the good old North State.

We have been kindly furnished with handsome specimens of this coal, which may be seen at this office, and at the Rail Road office. It burns brilliantly. A ton of it was thrown out from the shaft in a few minutes. And forthwith Mr. McLain commenced its use instead of pine wood on the steam engine by which the work has been operated. *Two bushels of it he found to be equal to a cord of the pine.*

This Company has all its buildings, machinery, &c. on an extensive scale, ready to go to work; and we understand that in two months from this time they could ship 300 tons a day, if there were means of transportation provided. That is the object now to be accomplished. And to accomplish that object every nerve should be strained. The Wilmington Journal says, "It will probably be sometime in the summer, say May or June, before the conveyance of freight on the improvements of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers can be calculated upon with any certainty." We cannot hope that the Rail Road will be completed by May or June, but it is under way, steadily and energetically, and it only needs that our citizens furnish the means, promptly and fully, to ensure its completion. It is no experiment, which a fresh may damage or destroy, but a work every stroke upon which is durable, and which, persevered in faithfully, must result successfully within a reasonable time. Courage, then, friends of our Rail Road! The prospect is brightening before you, and every consideration bids you go on.

One of the lines of the Rail Road survey *runs within* 200 *feet of the mouth of the shaft sunk by the Egypt Company*, and exactly on a grade with it. It also passes through the coal region for fifteen or twenty miles, thus touching most of the valuable interests in that region. These facts render it highly probable that that route will be finally adopted, as it certainly will be, we think, if the owners of the mines will come forward and give "material aid" to the rail road. Otherwise the Company may be compelled, for want of funds, to stop at the first point at which they can reach coal, viz: 35 miles from this town, and 7 miles this side of Deep River.

The extent of the Coal Fields is developing itself gradually; and it is more and more apparent that there is enough to employ for centuries the river and all the rail roads that we are likely ever to have. 13 miles above Egypt, near Hancock's Mills, coal crops out upwards of 6 feet thick, passing a mile through Mr. Foushee's plantation. Below Egypt, it is found for an extent of 2 miles. In this direction it is found 8 miles from Egypt; whilst towards Chapel Hill, within 7 or 8 miles of that place, shale, precisely similar to that of Egypt, is found, affording unmistakeable evidence of the existence of coal there. Here is a region of country 15 miles wide and at least 20 miles long, in which it is known to exist. This is equal to about 300 square miles of Coal lands, upon which, beyond all question, there are hundreds of millions of tons of coal. Besides all which there are indications of the existence of coal as far South as the Pee Dee. Dr. Johnson, the celebrated Geologist, who was employed by Government to examine all the coal fields in the United States, expressed the opinion, in his official Report, that all the plain lying between the Deep and Pee Dee rivers, is underlaid with coal.

There is abundance of Anthracite coal in one part of the coal region—a large seam of it outcropping. But it is too sulphurous to burn well. We suppose, however, that this is only the case as to the surface coal, and that as the seam shall be worked at a considerable distance below the surface, it will present the usual valuable characteristics of that description of coal.

MOORE'S CREEK.—A meeting held at Long Creek, New Hanover county, (in the neighborhood of Moore's Creek Bridge,) appointed a Committee of 50 to make arrangements for the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle, on the 27th inst.

A WHIG RALLY.—The Whigs of Robeson intend to hold a meeting at Lumberton on the 20th inst., (Court week.) See Notice in another column.

From other sources we have received encouraging signs of a determination of the Whigs to rally and maintain their organization, by holding County Meetings and a State Convention. In this view of their duties to themselves and to their country, we heartily concur. And we feel satisfied that it only needs a movement in each county by some who are qualified to take the lead in it, to show that the Whig party in North Carolina is *not* dead, not disposed to die. It has a patriotic duty to perform, and it would be faithless to its country (what it never yet has been) if it failed to perform it.

We bid our friends of Robeson, therefore, God speed; and hope that their example will be followed throughout the State.

DIVIDEND.—The Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company has declared a dividend of 4 per cent., which makes 12 per cent. during the year.

ANOTHER SNOW.—We have often heard it said, that when snow continues long on the ground, it is awaiting more. This would seem to be verified now, at any rate; for the snow and sleet which fell here on the night of the 4th January—nearly six weeks ago—is not yet all gone; and whilst it has been lingering, we have had such a succession of snow storms as we have no previous memory of. Last evening we experienced the sixth, all within six weeks. It commenced, fast and furious, soon after dark, and this morning it lies white upon the ground and house tops.

The weather during a part of yesterday was so mild and springlike, that some of our citizens commenced work in their gardens. That operation is now "indefinitely postponed."

Messrs. John H. Haughton and John F. Hoke are announced as Delegates at large from North Carolina to the National Convention of the American party, to be held at Philadelphia on the 22d instant.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—It being ascertained that the best route for the Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road runs through the town of Lincolnton for a distance of a mile and a half, every citizen of the town who owns a lot through which it will pass, has voluntarily relinquished the right of way, 50 feet wide, though many of the lots are quite valuable. This is truly patriotic.

SEARCH FOR A MISSING STEAMER.—The Pacific sailed from Liverpool on the 23d ult., and had not arrived at Halifax or New York up to Tuesday night last. So unusual a passage has excited serious apprehensions, and her owner, Mr. Collins, chartered the steamer Alabama to go in search of her on Sunday last. The Secretary of the Navy also gave permission to Lieut. Harsteine, of the Navy, to join in the search in the steam brig Arctic, on Monday.

Mr. Collins supplied the Alabama with 300 bbls. of bread, 50 bbls. flour, 30 bbls. pork, and 2300 lbs. fresh beef and mutton, with orders to supply any vessel that might be found in need of any of it.

Mr. Collins has a large soul.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The destiny of the town of Fayetteville is at the present time completely within the control of its citizens. We are engaged in an important work. A vigorous prosecution, and early completion, of the Rail Road to the Coal Mines, will insure prosperity; while a failure will entail disaster, final and complete.

The writer of this has made extensive inquiry, and is satisfied that no work ever commenced in North Carolina is likely to become more generally popular. Public sentiment is centreing upon it; and by the time of the meeting of the next Legislature, we shall have plenty of friends to procure liberal State aid. To carry out this work to complete success, an extension *west* must be made, and the friends who are interesting themselves in our behalf suggest, that our Charter be so amended, and the capital stock so increased, as to permit the road to be continued, through Randolph county, crossing Deep River near the Factories, and thence to the North Carolina Road, either at Lexington, Thomasville, or High Point, and thence to the North Western Counties bordering on the Valley of the Upper Yadkin, passing either via Mocksville or Salem, and connecting with the Tennessee or Virginia Improvements, either at Jonesborough, Tenn., or at some suitable point in Virginia.

The writer has been informed, that the most liberal individual subscriptions can be obtained on the entire length of the line, and that public sentiment is rapidly concentrating on this, as a great State work—truly North Carolinian in all respects.

Members of the last Legislature, and those who are likely to be members of the next, are sensible of the injustice done to us by the last Legislature, and are prepared to give us the most ample justice in the next. How could it be otherwise? What project of Internal Improvement in North Carolina has not received the votes of the members from Cumberland? Have they not supported all, whether injury or good was to come to their immediate constituents? Is not the North Carolina Road indebted to *Dobbin* for its very existence? Could not *Murchison* have decided its fate in the Senate, by his single vote? Was not every project of the last Session indebted to *Shepherd* for his efficient advocacy? And will not justice be done to *Dobbin*, to *Murchison*, to *Shepherd*, and to Cumberland County, for a liberal Internal Improvement delegation at all times?

It is presumed that the recent discoveries at Egypt will satisfy the most doubting, of the value and extent of the Coal Fields.

Then let every citizen of our town, promptly give his influence and his money to carry on the work in which we are engaged; and a glorious success will crown our efforts.

CUMBERLAND.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, nothing material occurred.

On Tuesday, Mr. Hale introduced a bill to repeal the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy. And Mr. Douglas was in favor of a trial by court martial of dismissed officers against whom charges are made, thus to separate the worthy from the unworthy.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., made a speech on Central American affairs. He said we should at once declare the Clayton-Bulwer treaty null and void, the course of Great Britain justifying its abrogation.

In the House, on Monday, several unsuccessful attempts were made to elect a printer. The House refused to adopt the plurality rule.

The Standing Committees were not announced by the Speaker, as was expected; he having been authorized on Thursday last to appoint them.

On Tuesday, nothing was done but to vote for printer, without an election.

500 FILLIBUSTERS SAID TO BE OFF.—The Star of the West, for Nicaragua, sailed from New York on Saturday with nearly 700 passengers, of whom it is reported that 500 were recruits for Walker's freebooting band. The U. S. Marshals were on board, but made no attempt to stop the boat or arrest the fillibusters. There was a great crowd of spectators and considerable excitement.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT TOUCHING KANSAS AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

The President to-day issued a proclamation, setting forth that indications exist that the public tranquility and supremacy of the law in Kansas is endangered by the reprehensible acts or purposes of persons both within and without the territory, who propose to direct and control its political organization by force; that combinations have been formed therein to resist the execution of the territorial laws, and thus, in effect, subvert, by violence, all present constitutional and legal authority; that persons residing without the territory but near its borders contemplate armed intervention in the affairs thereof; that other persons, inhabitants of remote States, are collecting money, engaging men, and providing arms for the same purpose; that combinations within the territory are endeavoring, by the agency of emissaries and other means to induce individual States of the Union to intervene in the affairs thereof, in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

All such plans for the determination of the future institutions of the territory, if carried into execution from within the same, will constitute a fact of insurrection; and if from without, that of invasion or agression; and will, in either case, justify and require the forcible interposition of the whole power of the general government, as well to maintain the laws of the territory as those of the Union.

He commands all persons engaged in unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the teritory in Kansas to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, and warns all such persons that any attempted insurrection in the territory or aggressive intrusion into the same will be resisted not only by the employment of the local militia, but also by that of any available force of the United States, to the end of assuring immunity from violence and full protection to persons, property and civil rights of all peaceable and law-abiding inhabitants of the territory.

The President calls on the citizens of both adjoining and distant States to abstain from unauthorized intermedding in the local concerns of the territory.

He also invokes all good citizens to promote order by rendering obedience to the law, to discountenance and repulse the councils and instigations of disorganizers; and to testify their attachment to their country—their pride in its greatness—their appreciation of the blessings they enjoy, and their determination that Republican institutions shall not fail in their hands, by co-operating to uphold the majesty of the law, and to vindicate the sanctity of the constitution.

New Post Office.—A new Post Office has been established at Outlaw's Bridge, Duplin county, N. C., and Mr. John W. Whitfield appointed P. M.

A Short Session.—The Alexandria Gazette goes in for a short session of Congress for the following very good and sufficient reasons:

"Congress having now been organized in both branches, we shall urge strenuously, attention to only the necessary business operations of the government, *and a short session*. The elements of mischief in the House of Representatives, forbode nothing but agitation, and the country will "breathe freer" when they are dispersed. Let us have, therefore, an early adjournment. Pass the appropriation bills, and such other matters as are consequent upon the regular and orderly movement of the machine of government, *and go home*, should be the voice of the people. This we know, is the *political* session—but we hope to see the politicians forced into subjection to the wholesome public sentiment, that the people of the country are competent to do their own thinking in the matter of making a president. Again, we say—a short session, and no political agitation.

With all our heart we second that motion. Despatch the necessary business, without unnecessary talk, and GO HOME. That is the surest road to *popular favor*, and the best way to preserve the Union.—*Observer.*

DEATH OF THE LARGEST AMERICAN FUND HOLDER IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The English papers mention the death of John Ferguson, Esq., of Irvine, Scotland, in his 69th year, leaving a fortune of $6,300,000, about one half of which he has bequeathed to his relatives, and the residue for educational and charitable purposes in Scotland, his native country.

In early life he visited the United States, and his impressions were so favorable that he invested the bulk of his large property in American funds, thus realizing much higher rates of interest than his European investments afforded. For the last ten or fifteen years, he was reported to be the richest commoner in Scotland, and the largest holder of American securities in Great Britain.

SUPREME COURT

The following decisions have been delivered since our last report:—

NASH, C. J.—In Williams v. Alston, from Moore, in equity, directing a reference. Also, in Smith v. Symons, in equity, from Davidson, declaring the plaintiff entitled to an account. Also, in McLeod v. McCall, from Richmond, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Tooley v. Lucas, from Hyde, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Jones v. Brooks, from Chatham, affirming the judgment.

PEARSON, J. In Marsh v. Marsh, from Chatham, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings, and ordering a *procedendo*. Also, in Cromartie v. Robeson, in equity, from Bladen, declaring that the clause directing emancipation includes the descendants of the original stock. Also, in Garrison v. Brice, from Duplin, affirming the judgment. Also, in Moore v. Rogers, from Robeson, awarding a *venire de novo*. [illegible] in Bottoms v. Kent, from John[illegible]ug there is [illegible]ror. Also, [illegible]omb, from Orange, affirming [illegible].

BATTLE, J. In Hathaway v. Leary, in equity, from Chowan, declaring the interests of the legatees vested. Also, in Justices of Tyrrell v. Simmons, from Tyrrell, affirming the judgment. Also, in Pendleton v. Trueblood, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. Also, in Cameron v. Ballance, from New Hanover, order reversed, and *procedendo* ordered. Also, in Lunceford v. Price, from Johnston, order appealed from reversed. Also, in Moore v. Love, from Buncombe, awarding *venire de novo*.—*Ral. Register.*

A RICHLY-MERITED REBUKE

General John McQueen, of South Carolina, for some years now a representative in Congress, has often received from the head agitators among the abolitionists various printed circulars and pronunciamentos. These he has uniformly thrown in the fire. A few days since (says the New York Day Book) he was insulted by the reception of a letter signed by Lewis Tappan and four other kindred spirits, accompanying a memorial to Congress imbodying the idea that slavery never had any legal or constitutional existence in the United States. General McQueen would not answer the letter directly, but has replied to it through the columns of the Day Book in a manner which, it is hoped, will prove highly gratifying to the care-burdened writers.

Letter from Gen. McQueen, M. C., to Lewis Tappan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1856

SIR: I have for years been in the habit of throwing all printed matter sent me from the North by vile abolitionists and incendiaries in the fire, as I consider their falsehood as only surpassed by the impudence of those who send them; but as you (with some other fanatics) have seen fit to send me, over your own signature, a communication accompanying a petition to Congress expressing a doubt "whether there be, or has ever been, any legal slavery in the United States," &c., I will simply say to you that I am perfectly satisfied you are aware yourself that your every assertion on the subject of slavery is as false and mischievous as your conduct in sending them to me is impudent and insulting.

If you have humanity, as you profess, which you cannot make me believe, you may find around you, and perhaps in your own employment, much more needy objects of your benevolence than my or other slaves in the South.

Go to a sewing establishment, perhaps within one block of you, and relieve the indigent mother who makes a shirt for six cents, whilst her little ones at home are shivering for want of fuel to warm their withering frames, and are fast dropping into untimely graves for want of food and raiment to relieve their squalid wretchedness. Go into the cellars and under-ground abodes of hundreds in your city, of all sexes and color, who associate together without even rags to hide their nakedness, steeped in every species of crime, whilst starving for every comfort of life, and show your benevolence to them; and I would especially recommend to you to bestow your benevolence on those described in a recent address to the New York public by the Rev. L. M. Pease, the benevolent head of the Five Points Mission establishment, as follows:

"Five winters—dark and dreary winters—have we spent upon the Five Points, surrounded by want and suffering, by beggary, shame, and crime. The cost of living here is not in itself so hard as the lack of means to supply the wants of the worthy poor, and to afford shelter and protection to the homeless. We have been compelled, by our relation to this people, to witness little bare feet treading the icy pavements until the nails have been frozen from their toes, to see their skeleton fingers reached out to us, and hear their cry for bread, when we have no bread to give. We have been compelled to leave the widow with her new-born babe upon her bosom, friendless and shelterless upon the street, because we had no shelter for her; to see boys ripen into criminal manhood, and girls into worse than womanhood. We have been compelled to see hundreds of unfortunates beg in vain, even in the name of our Saviour, for an opportunity to reform, and when denied give up in despair, and afterwards die hopeless; and all for want of a little of that on which thousands are prodigal. This is hard."

When you and your associates have verified your professions, and relieved your suffering neighbors, it will be time enough to send me anything relating to my slaves, who, old and young, are well fed, clothed, and taken care of—better, I am satisfied, than thousands of those who are beginning to doubt "whether there be, or ever has been, any legal Slavery in the United States." Until you have done these things, I hope you will refrain from sending me more of your false and insulting communications.

JOHN McQUEEN.

LEWIS TAPPAN, New York.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on Sunday last, by the Rev. M. B. Grier, Miss VIRGINIA ERAMBERT, to Mr. A. M. CARTER, of New York.

At Loch Katrine Hall, the residence of J. A. Averett, 12th inst., by Rev. Mr. Green, Miss REBECCA G. BRADLEY to Col. LOTTE W. HUMPHREY, all of Onslow county.

DIED,

At Woodford, Brunswick county, on the 9th inst., Mrs. MARY ROTHWELL, aged 81 years.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 9.—Schr. Vermont fm Boston, experienced heavy weather and lost both masts. 10.—Brig Ellen Haydon fm Cardenas, Amanda Jane fm Boston; Schr. Maitland from Newbern. 11.—Brig Monticello from Boston; Schr. Baltic fm New York, Sylvanus Allen fm Dennis, R. I. 12.—Brig L Sears fm Charleston.

A COLORED DUEL

A duel between two colored gemmen—a regular built affair conducted according to the most strict and punctilious provisions of the code of honor—came off last week. The fight took place with pistols of the most improved fashion, at sunrise, on a small branch of the Metairie road. We do not know what the origin of the difficulty was, except that one of the parties, to use the phrase of one of the spectators, "was crossed in love by de odder, and dat him hoss must hab satisfaction."

We have learned from one who was present at the combat, the particulars as they transpired. They are substantially as follows:

After having taken their stands one of the seconds noticed that, owing to their positions, the sunbeams set his principal to winking and rolling his eyes. This was sufficient ground for interfering, and he calls out to the other second with,

"I say, I puts my weto on dat posishun—it's agin de rules ob all de codes, ob hona dat I see. De traction ob de sun shines rader too sewere, and makes my principle roll his eyes altogether too much."

"Wy, wy, look here, didn't we chuck up a dollar for de choice of ground and didn't I get him myself?"

"Yes, I know you did, but den fair play is a jule, and I'se no notion of seein' my friend composed upon and lose all the 'vantage."

"Well I'se no notion, as you is, and insists on settling the matter just as we is—and——"

At this juncture a friendly cloud settled the matter at once, by stepping in between the sun and the belligerents.

The first two causes took their position, and all the little preliminaries being settled, each one took his pistol, ready cocked, from his second. Both manifested a terrible degree of spunk, although a sort of bluish paleness spread itself over their black cheeks.

The second who was to give out the fatal order which might send them out of this world, now took his ground. Raising his voice, he began:

"Gemmen, your time am cum."

Both signified their assent.

"Is you ready? Fish' one—two—three."

Bang, pop, went both pistols at once, one ball raising the dust in the middle of the road, while the other took a "slantindicular" course among the bystanders, fortunately without hitting any one.

It was now time to interpose, and one of the seconds set himself about it. After a little conversation the challenged darkey stepped forward and said to his antagonist:

"Nigga, is you satisfied?"

"I is."

"So is I, and I'm glad to get off so. Next time dey catches dis child out on such a foolish exhibition as dis, dey will fotch me, dat dey will do, for sartain."

"Dem's my sentiments edzackly," retorted the other. "When your onmortal instrument of det went off, I declare I thought I was a gone child; but I'se so happy now—gosh, let's shake hands, and go back to our avocation."

In five minutes time, all hands—enemies, black friends, white and all—were on the road home to work, perfectly satisfied with the sport of the morning.—*N. O. Pic.*

A good newspaper is like a sensible and sound-hearted friend, whose coming gladdens the mind with the promise of a pleasant and profitable hour.

Land Warrants.—The buying price for eighty and one hundred and sixty acre warrants is $1,-06¼, selling $1,07½; sixties and one hundred and twenties, buying $1,02½, selling $1,03½; forties, buying $1,10, selling $1,12½.

The Hon. Charles Evans died in Pensacola on the night of the 30th ult., aged fifty-five years. Mr. Evans was a native of North Carolina. He had been for several years Judge of Probate of Escambia county, and also Mayor of Pensacola.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

Mr. Crampton.—The impression exists here that Mr. Crampton will shortly retire voluntarily and not in consequence of any demand on the part of this government for his recall.

IMPORTANT SALE.

THE Subscriber, contemplating a removal from this place, will expose to public sale on TUESDAY the 4th of MARCH next, (being Court week,) his entire stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS, &c.

Also, a large lot of well-seasoned LUMBER, TOOLS, MATERIALS, Unfinished Work, &c.

J. D. CALLAIS.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

☞ All persons indebted to the proprietor will please call and settle up and save cost. Those having claims against him will please present them. J. D. C.

Feb. 9, 1856. 77*tf

COTTON ADVANCING.

THOSE in arrears to the subscriber for Book Account, previous to 1st January last, are respectfully requested to call and settle by the 1st March next, as longer indulgence will NOT be given.

S. M. THOMAS.

Feb'y 7. 76-4tsw3w

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county, where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having driven a wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.

Greensboro', Oct., 1855. 46*tf

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level & productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES.

Juniper Spring, Moore county

Oct. 23, 1854. 44*tf

FROM THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

LONDON, January 24, 1856.

There is a very great difference of opinion, not only in the newspaper press, but also among the politicians of the coffee-houses, the public places of business, and the social circle, with respect to the probability of peace. In the present absence of any information beyond the fact that Russia has accepted the Austrian proposal on behalf of the Allies, in its integrity "*simple and pure*," we are unable to form any opinion upon the matter, and shall, therefore, concentrate as well as we can the *pros* and *cons* which we have read and heard during the week.

The believers in the probabilities of peace say if Russia be really willing to accept and to abide honestly and fairly by the propositions made by Austria and their just and legitimate interpretation, then peace is undoubtedly near at hand. War for war's sake is not the passion of the English people. They entered into the war with a desire to accomplish an avowed object, and they believe that the terms accepted by Russia as the *basis* of negotiations will accomplish that object if fairly carried out. This will be the result if Russia be actuated by an honest purpose of concession and a hearty desire for a final peace. This being a settled point, the question of paramount importance is the sincerity of Russia. Does she really desire peace? We think she evidently does, and that peace will be the result of the negotiations. The German sovereigns have at length ranged themselves on the side of right, and both Austria and Prussia have given a moral support to the Western demands. These Powers evidently desire to put an end to a contest which, should it spread further, as it inevitably must if it be continued at all, will involve them in its fatal necessities. Should this be the case peace is evidently at hand. The Emperor Napoleon told Europe if it would declare itself the war would be at an end. Europe has declared itself, and already Russia appears to yield to the decision. If Europe be sincere, and her self-interest is a guarantee for her sincerity, Russia will be compelled to be sincere also, and a lasting peace will be the result of the approaching negotiations. If neither the one nor the other can be depended upon, then there will not be patched up even a hollow truce, but Europe will find itself involved in a vastly extended and much more destructive war. This is *one* view of the question.

The other party argue thus: There is a clear distinction between the Russian acceptance of the Austrian proposals "unconditionally" and her acceptance of them as a "basis of negotiation." An "unconditional acceptance" would imply that Russia has submitted, explicitly and literally, to certain terms; and that it only remains for the Allies, conjointly with the mediating Power, to give them effect. This, however, is the *unofficial* version. The more guarded governmental organs, with surer means of information, state that the Austrian scheme has been accepted only "*as a basis*," which would leave room for any extent of equivocation and compromise, of discussion and modification. If this latter view be correct, Europe has not advanced, diplomatically, beyond the point at which she stood before the Vienna conference. Russia accepted the five points without reservation "as a *basis*," but in the debates which ensued it was found that she treated as matters of detail stipulations which the Western Powers regarded as matters of principle. So it may prove in the present negotiations. Supposing, however, the *clear* and *unconditional acceptance* by Russia of the Austrian propositions, many important arrangements have to be carried out before the settlement will be complete. Certainly, Turkey will have been secured, and, in one sense, avenged. But out of the original question many others have arisen. Some of these are, the military occupation of the Crimea; the position of Austria in the Principalities; the protection of the Danubian delta; the definition of the Asiatic frontier of Russia; the fortification of the Aland isles; the relations between the Scandinavian and the Western Powers, and of Sardinia with the rest of Italy and with Austria.

If these points are not included in the settlement other settlements will have to be made, and the good understanding now obtained may be of short duration. Again, say the holders of these arguments, the acceptance by Russia of these proposals, "as a *basis*" may be an imposture brought forward for ambiguous purposes. It may mean that Russia is willing to negotiate, and to approach directly or indirectly the plan laid down by Austria and the Allies. We are now only on the *debatable* ground between peace and war; and the inevitable effect of a vague debate with Russia on "the *basis*" of the Austrian proposals must be to paralyze those whom Napoleon I. used to call the organizers of victory. In such a diplomatic contest it is easy to foretell on which side the superiority will lie. Russia will gain time to fortify the Baltic and to move new levies into the South. Therefore, no language held by Russia, unless it pledged her to accept unconditionally the terms of the Allies, should induce any relaxation of the preparation for war; no such relaxation is discernable on *her* part. There is an English point of view from which Englishmen should regard the war. If England's diplomatic objects be just, they must be taken by force if Russia will not concede them. If Russia be prepared to concede them, the English public is prepared for peace; if not, the struggle must be unflinchingly pursued.

Such, we think, is a fair summary of the two views taken of the great subject of the day. A little time will perhaps enable us to decide which is the correct one.

A very prevalent opinion in England is, that Russia's great difficulty is not an army of 200,000 in the Crimea, nor an overwhelming navy, nor cities beseiged, nor territories invaded, but the alliance of France and England. The union of their fleets and armies Russia knows is almost perfect, and she feels that even to beat them in a pitched battle would bind them still closer. Against this cemented power she knows that she must strive in vain. Break it she cannot, or, at best, only by processes protracted and ruinous in the last degree. She takes another course as the cheapest, safest, best. The aim of Russia is to break up the alliance, by all the common modes which succeed in destroying private friendships—fostering jealousies, exciting suspicions, disseminating rumors, bribing the press. The Times has helped the Czar, but no doubt without a bribe. Russia knows that however well two nations agree, there must be points upon which they disagree; these points she finds out, and upon them she turns her attention. In keeping up the *four-point shuttlecock* last year, and in playing at peace negotiations now, we cannot help fearing that she has the same aim—to furnish the Allies with subjects for discussion, and, it may happen, for disagreement. England may fancy that any differences of opinion which may arise during negotiations between her and France will be only trivial and incapable of injuring the alliance. We hope and believe that it is so; but small points of difference at first often, through the exertions of interested intermeddlers, grow into importance; and we are of opinion that the good cause would be injured by the arising of even the *least* ground of coldness of jealousy between England and France. The first business of the Allies is to preserve and to strengthen the alliance, that of Russia to disturb it; and the most probable chance of success possessed by Russia is to keep before the Courts of England and France subjects upon which they *may* disagree; for soldiers and comrades, although they never quarrel in the field, sometimes do so in camp. Of course, if Russia be in *earnest* in the new peace negotiations, that alters the case entirely. But when we remember how that Power conducted and terminated the last conferences, and how she opened the present, we confess we have little confidence in her. Nor can we yet rejoice that the Allies have commenced a parley which may prove purposeless, but which we can only hope will not prove dangerous.

JANUARY 25.—As respects the negotiations for peace, the papers of this morning say that the official despatches from St. Petersburgh may be expected to have reached Vienna by this time; thence they will have to be sent to Paris and London. Then will come deliberation and decision. If all prove satisfactory, the ultimatum will be thrown into the form of preliminaries of peace, and when these have been signed by all parties an armistice will be proclaimed and conferences held to settle the details. These events cannot march with the gigantic strides which our impatience would dictate; and in the mean time it will be well to cultivate patience, and to mix it with a good deal of incredulity, for rumor is the order of the day. The Russian official report says:

"The Czar has made concessions with a view to gratify the Powers who are friendly to her, and not because the interests of Russia require the suspension of hostilities. In consideration of the general wish of Europe he has not sought to impede reconciliation in the hope that due account will be taken of his moderation."

There is no doubt that this vague diplomatic declaration is intended to pacify, and to deceive, in some degree, the Russian people; and to bespeak the moderation of the Allies in the settlement of the "special conditions," which they are to propose, beyond the four guarantees. At the same time we are not among those who imagine that Russia has been driven to negotiation by exhaustion or by inability to carry on the war. We believe she desires peace; so does France, so does England, so does Germany throughout its whole expanse. And we think peace will be secured if there be no blunders about these "special conditions." We have no confidence in the diplomacy of England; blunders both at Vienna and Washington have destroyed it. But we will not take up the trade of a croaker. The news of a suspension of hostilities having been ordered is contradicted.

LATER FROM SOUTH FLORIDA.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH THE INDIANS.

The Tampa *Peninsular*, of the 26th ult., says:

"By the arrival of the U. S. schooner Experiment, the following information was received by Colonel Monroe, to whose politeness we are indebted for a persual of Colonel Brown's report. The facts here given are a compilation from said report, and so far as they go are authentic.

"A wood party, consisting of a corporal and five privates, with two wagons and twelve mules, were fired upon by some 15 or 20 Indians, about four miles from Fort Deynaud, on the road leading from that post to Fort Thompson, on the morning of the 18th instant. As far as known, only one man, private Peterman, of Company C, made his escape. He made his way to Fort Deynaud and reported the attack. Peterman received a slight wound in the calf of his leg. Lieuts. Larned and Garner, with about 35 enlisted men, were immediately ordered by Col. Brown to march to the place where the party was attacked, rescue the wounded or dead soldiers, and if any signs of the Indians should be seen, to pursue and chastise them. Lieutenant Larned returned and reported that he found the two wagons loaded with cypress poles and 12 mules dead.

"All the mules were shot behind the ears, indicating that they were deliberately killed and not by a general random shot. The wagons and harness were uninjured. No signs of the missing men, neither blood or dead bodies, or even any track of them were discovered. The lieutenants scoured about the scene of action, but seeing no signs of either Indians or soldiers, owing probably to the quantity of water covering the country about, Lieut. Larned returned and reported to Colonel Brown as above.

"The unfortunate party were armed, but owing to the fact that no Indian signs had been discovered in that region since the demonstration of the 20th, they felt quite secure, believing that the Indians had gone further South and consequently the attack was unexpected.

"This startling intelligence, together with that received from the Miami, speaks too plainly that the savages are not satisfied, and are determined to prosecute their murderous operations with an energy entirely unlooked for.

"The attack was lead by Okehan, sub-chief, who is exasperated at the destruction of his village by the troops, which occurred a short time since."

A letter to the *Peninsular* from Fort Meade, says that scouts are sent out almost daily in search of the Seminoles, but without finding them.

Another letter, from the head waters of Manatee river says that in anticipation of an attack by the Seminoles, all the citizens upon the head waters of Manatee and Miama rivers, with a few others from elsewhere, have united and organized a mounted company of volunteers.

It was supposed the express rider had been cut off, as nothing had been heard of him for several days.

Lieut Thomas had been sent out from Fort Myers with a party of twenty-two men under his command, to reconnoitre the country between that Fort and Fort Deynaud. Lieut. Small, who had just returned from a boating expedition, volunteered to accompany Lieut. Thomas.

Col. Monroe has mustered in several volunteer companies for the purpose of defending the frontier settlements.

Preparations are being made for an active campaign against the Indians, and is said to be the fixed determination of the Government to force them to leave the country.

It seems to be the Indian's game to cut off or attack all small parties that are sent out, and it is not considered safe to send out less than fifty men.

American Copper.—Although the copper-mining interest in this country is, as yet, in its infancy, it has already produced results that give promise of its soon standing among the foremost of our industrial pursuits. Previous to 1840 we were entirely dependent on England for our supply of this metal, while now we are producing about 5,000 tons of it, equal to 1-17th of the amount required to meet the demand of the whole world; the beds of its ore are inexhaustible, and it is of great purity. Eighteen new stamping mills were erected last year, and at least fifty more will be added in 1856.

It has been beautifully said that "the veil which covers the face of futurity is woven by the hand of mercy." Seek not to raise that veil therefore, for sadness might be seen to shade the brow that fancy had arrayed in smiles of gladness.

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Appointed by Mr. Speaker Banks.

Committee of Elections.—Messrs. Washburn of Me., Stephens, Watson, Spinner, Oliver of Mo., Hickman, Colfax, Smith of Ala., and Bingham.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Campbell of Ohio, Howard, Cobb of Geo., Letcher of Va., Davis of Md., Sage, Phelps, Campbell of Penn., and De Witt.

Claims.—Messrs. Giddings, Letcher, Bishop, Jones of Penn., Dunn of In., Knowlton, Taylor, Gilbert, and Marshall of Ill.

Committee on Commerce.—Messrs. Washburne of Ill., Wade, Millson, McQueen, Tyson, Kennett, Pelton, Comins, and Eustis.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Bennett of N. Y., Harlan, Cobb of Ala., Lindley, Cullen, Brenton, Walbridge, Maxwell, and Thorington.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Mace, Norton, Flagler, Barclay, Day, Powell, Walker, Wood, and Herbert.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Meacham, Dodd, Goode, Cumback, Dick, Harris of Md., Bennett of Miss., Trafton and Bell.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Simmons, H. Marshall of Ky., Barbour, Caskie, Galloway, Harris of Ala., Leake, Wakeman, and Tappan.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Ritchie, Murray, Smith of Va., English, Fuller of Me., Allen, Clawson, Cragin, and Emrie.

Public Expenditure.—Messrs. Dean, Covode, Kelly, Mott, Pearce, Vail, Elliott, Waldron, and Branch.

Printing.—Messrs. Nichols, Cragin, Flagler.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Porter, Horton of Ohio, Thorington, Etheridge, Bowie, Sandidge, Herbert, Robison, and Horton of N. Y.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Clark of Ct., Knight, Crawford, Bliss, Durfee, Edwards, Dowdell, Campbell of Ky., and Ricaud.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Holloway, Ready, Grow, Bell, Campbell of Oh., Morgan, Sabin, Cullen, and McMullen.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Pringle, Orr, Billinghurst, Greenwood, Leiter, Hall of Mass., Todd, Caruthers, and Herbert.

Territories.—Messrs. Grow, Giddings, Purviance, Richardson, Houston, Granger, Zollicoffer, Morrill, and Perry.

Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Broom, Albright, Elmundson, Miller of N. Y., Miller of Ind., Craige, Knapp, Woodruff, and Hall of Iowa.

Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Andrew, Oliver of N. Y., Pike, Florence, Savage, Welsh, Talbott, Dickson, Lumpkin, and Robbins.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Knox, Hughston, Ruffin, Scott, Peck, Moore, Barksdale, Bradshaw, and Rust.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Quitman, Allison, Sapp, Faulkner, Williams, Stanton, Denver, Buffington, and Washburne of Wis.

Militia.—Messrs. Kunkel, Whitney, Harrison, Hoffman, Foster, Parker, Watkins, Wright of Miss., and Hall of Mass.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Benson, Stranahan, Bocock, Haven, Winslow, Seward, Davis of Mass., Boyce, and Milward.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Pennington, Bayly, Clingman, Aiken, Fuller of Penn., Matteson, Sherman, Burlingame, and Thurston.

Patents.—Messrs. Morgan, Chaffee, Smith of Tenn., Paine, and Eddy.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Ball, Todd, Puryear, Keitt, and Roberts.

Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Sabin, Knowlton, Warner, Clark of N. Y., and Shorter.

Accounts.—Messrs. Thurston, Nichols, Cadwalader, Buffington, and Carlile.

Mileage.—Messrs. Sneed, Brooks, Kelsey, Evans, and Woodworth.

Library.—Messrs. Aiken, Tyson, and Pettit.

Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Pike and Davidson.

Expenditures of the State Department.—Messrs. Brooks, Smith of Tenn., Parker, King, and Damrell.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Messrs. Waldron, Wells, Alexander K. Marshall of Ky., Kidwell and Clawson.

Expenditures in the War Department.—Messrs. Cragin, Valk, Jewett, Rivers, and Covode.

Engraving.—Messrs. Kelsey, Damrell, and Wright of Tenn.

Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Messrs. Harris of Ill., Wheeler, Washburne of Wis., Underwood, and Wright of Tenn.

Expenditure in the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Pettit, Cox, Williams, Burnett, and Reade.

Expenditures on Public Buildings.—Messrs. McMullen, McCarty, Stewart, Swope, and Trippe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12th.

A Member of Congress Arrested.—Francis C. Treadwell, of New York, yesterday caused the arrest of Albert Rust, a member of the House of Representatives, charged with two assaults upon Horace Greely, a few days since. This morning Mr. Rust gave security in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the Criminal Court.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 13.

Maryland U. S. Senator.—The caucus of the American members last night nominated Anthony Kennedy, (a brother of John P. Kennedy,) for the U. S. Senate. The election takes place on Thursday.

The Legislature of Virginia is deliberating upon a bill to amend the third section of chapter 103 of the Code of Virginia, so as to declare all persons having one-sixteenth or more of negro blood in them, mulattoes. Ex-Governor Floyd opposed the bill, on account of the difficulty, if not impossibility, if it passed, of defining the status of individuals of this class. He argued that there should be a line of demarcation, beyond which the pollution of African blood would cease to be transmitted.

Dissolving the Union.—A petition was presented in the Ohio House of Representatives, on Friday last, in behalf of the "Western Anti-Slavery Society," praying for the withdrawal of the State of Ohio from the Union. The petition was referred to the committee on Federal Relations, which immediately reported it back to the House, recommending that the prayer of the petitioners be not granted.

Ohio.—The income of Ohio the last year was about four and a quarter millions of dollars, and its expenses three millions and a half. It has eight hundred miles of canal, six hundred of navigable rivers, and two thousand miles of railroad. Its wheat crop last year was 30,000,000 of bushels, and corn 80,000,000.

High Prices.—It will be some nuts for our Northern Abolitionists to crack, that slaves are yet advancing in price in the South. The sales of Messrs. Board & May on Tuesday last show a great advance in price over last or any preceding year. Thirty-two negro men sold for $47,450, showing an average of $1482 81 each, and fifteen slaves of all descriptions sold for $15,630, being an avererage of $1042. Most of the last gang comprised men and women and some children.—*New Orleans Delta.*

Rev. Antoniette Brown Blackwell has concluded to settle in New York. Her husband followed her to her new place of residence.

Awful Collision on the Southern Michigan Railroad.—The Sandusky, Ohio, Mirror of the 8th inst., gives the following particulars of the Southern Michigan Railroad accident, near Hillsdale, Michigan, a meagre account of which came to us by telegraph:

The two trains—one Eastern and one Western bound—which came into collision near Hillsdale, were both off time, but, as appears, were not equally well conducted. The through mail train going East was running at the rate of about thirty miles per hour, and had out no head light—and this, notwithstanding it was midnight and a heavy snow falling, and the train much behind time. The train bound West was going very slow, had out lights, &c., and in entering upon a curve west of Hillsdale was run into by the through mail train. The collision was dreadful, completely demolishing engines, tenders and baggage cars. Three men, fire-man, baggage-master and track-master, were killed outright, and three others so badly injured that recovery is deemed impossible.

The mail car, containing the great Eastern bound mail and through baggage was immediately set on fire, and its contents completely consumed; and horrible to relate, the bodies of the track-master and baggage master were burnt up almost entirely; only their mangled remains were rescued.

The loss is very great. The mail being the Great West, the bags bound East must have contained much valuable matter in money, drafts, &c. The baggage was all burned, except one trunk. The locomotives, tenders and baggage cars are all a perfect wreck, and the passenger cars are more or less injured.

From the North West Frontier.—Awful Cold Weather.—C. F. Clarkson writes as follows to the Brookville, Indiana, Democrat, from Fort Dodge, Iowa, under date of Jan. 16:

We have wended our way hither, amid the inclemency of the winter. We have been fourteen days in getting here from Dubuque, being about 220 miles. The winter has been unusually severe, so much so, that the suffering has been great. It had been cold for a week or ten days, but on Sunday the 5th inst., a snow storm commenced and lasted till Monday morning, when the cold increased to a degree almost intolerable. The mercury stood all day on Monday from 10 to 22 degrees below zero. On Tuesday morning it was perfectly clear, and remained so all day, bright sun-dogs accompanying the sun from morning until night. At 7 o'clock, in the morning, the mercury stood at 28 degrees below zero; at 10 A. M., it was down to 24 below, which was the highest it attained during the day. At 9 at night it went down to 30 below, and at 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning it was 32 below. Beat that who can. The mercury not less than 24 degrees below zero, at any time during a bright sun-shiny day!

This severe cold has not only caused a great deal of suffering, but many deaths. We have heard of at least a dozen men who have perished on the prairies. And almost every man who either attempted to travel or attend to out door business has the marks of the frost left upon him. Feet are frozen, hands, ears, noses and cheeks. On Sunday the 5th, amid the snow storm, many persons on foot, with teams, and in stages, lost their way on the prairies and either lost their lives, or are crippled for life. We have seen many of them.

Shanghai Corn.—A new prodigy in the agricultural world, truly; and well does it merit the name. Mr. Nicholas Fenn, of Prince George county, has placed among our Cabinet of natural curiosities several ears of corn, one containing twenty-eight rows on the husk, another thirty-two rows, or 1236 grains, and upon another ear the grains are innumerable. This corn was raised on the farm which Mr. Fenn bought of Mr. James Comer, in 1854, and was grown last year on land which he marled since purchasing it. The grains of this corn are generally about three quarters of an inch long, there being no noticeable variation in the size of the ears or number of grains throughout the entire crop. This actually beats anything of the kind in the world, and it all comes of attending well and properly to the nurture of the earth from which it sprung. Mr. Fenn is one of the most progressive and practical farmers that Prince George can produce, and for an accurate knowledge of his vocation, he has few if any superiors.—*Peters. Express.*

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 14.—Schr. Caroline C. London from N. York.
15.—Schr. Orin Cowl from New York.

NOTICE

IS Hereby given, that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for Two Shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, in the name of John McArn,—the original Certificate for the same having been lost or destroyed.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r of John McArn.

Feb'y 15, 1856. 79*3m

Wilmington Herald, copy weekly for 3 months, and send acc't to A. McLean, Cashier, Fayetteville.

J. A. SPEARS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake and Johnston.

Feb'y 13, 1856. 78-1yr

Address, Toomer, Harnett Co., N. C.

10 HHDS. new crop MOLASSES,
10 bbls. MESS PORK,
25 boxes CHEESE,
25 " ADAMANTINE CANDLES.

For sale by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Feb'y 14. 78-3t

DIVIDEND NO. 7.

A DIVIDEND of 4 per cent., or $2 per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after 1st March.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y
F. & N. P. R. Co.

Feb'y 12. 78-2t

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for a Note made by the subscriber in favor of David D. Deberry, for $133 33, the amount of hire of negro boy Giles. It was written and signed the 8th day of Jan'y 1856, and due 1st day of Jan'y 1857. Said note was prepared for delivery to Mr. Deberry, but was lost or mislaid by the subscriber before delivery.

D. A. BOYD.

Bostick's Mills, N. C., Feb'y 12, 1856. [78*3tpd

CARD

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF FAYETTEVILLE.

THE coming Spring we shall open one of our best assortments of Wearing Apparel for Gentlemen, consisting, as usual, of our own superior manufacture of

COATS, PANTS and VESTS,

—every variety—latest styles.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings

of newest importations, expressly for Custom work. Our Cutter, Mr. C. J. SCHOONMAKER, has stood at the head of his profession in New York for ten years past. Our workmen, the best in the United States.

To such as may want a WELL MADE and FASHIONABLE GARMENT, we beg to say, they can be supplied at

SCOTT & BALDWIN'S,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

at short notice. We know of no House South to whom we can recommend our friends with more confidence.

Jan'y 31. 74-1mi

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I observed your strictures the other day on the Revised Code, in regard to the positive injunction in *one* section, that *all* bigamists should be branded, and, in *another* section of the same chapter, that a *woman* should not be branded. See ch. 34, Sec. 15–112.

This you very justly characterized as *funny*. There are several things in this book funny after the same fashion, which the public had as well know of. Thus, in chapt. 34, sec. 71, it is provided, "That if any person shall open, establish, use or keep up a faro bank or faro table, with the intent that games of chance shall be played thereat, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined at least $200, and imprisoned not less than three months." Now here is a positive declaration, without exception, that if *any* person, &c., which, of course, includes *all* persons.

Well, sir, in chapt. 107, sec. 74, 360 pages removed, it is enacted, that, "In *every* case where the whole or part of the punishment prescribed by statute for any offence, shall be imprisonment for a time as long as thirty days, at least, and there shall be provided by the statute no difference in the punishment between a white person and a free negro, the court may sentence the free negro to be both whipped and imprisoned;" &c.

Now, what a perfect contradiction here is—the first extracted section includes a free negro, as well as a white man, and fixes the punishment for both alike; and the last allows a different punishment to be inflicted on a free negro. Under which can the judge punish the negro?

Again, sir, in chapt. 33, sec. 2, Rule 1, it is provided, that the plaintiff, on filing his bill in the Clerk's office, may make oath to his damages, and thereupon the Clerk and Master shall issue a writ, as follows:—

"The State of North Carolina to the Sheriff of —— County, greeting:

You are hereby commanded to take body of ——, late of your county," &c:

Of course women are included in this general writ, and the Clerk and Master is commanded to issue in *this* form, whenever the plaintiff shall specially state his debt or damages. See the section.

Now, would you expect to find away off more than 150 pages, at chapt. 60, sec. 26, this provision: "*No female shall be arrested or imprisoned for debt.*" Yet so it is.

Really, the book, sir, is worth studying for its funny things of this and the like kind, you pointed out the other day. EXAMINER.

We learn from Mr. West—the polite and efficient Agent at the Central Depot, in this place, that one house in Lexington, Messrs. Hunt, Adderton & Co., sent down this week, for Norfolk, twelve hundred and fifty bushels of wheat. The freight on this wheat from Lexington to Raleigh, was $175—to Norfolk $250, making $425 from Lexington to Norfolk. The freight on the same lot, if sent direct from Lexington to Goldsborough, and then to Wilmington, would have been, to the latter place, about $375. But it must be recollected that Norfolk has the advantage of Wilmington as a wheat market. We are gratified, however, to learn that the produce going towards Wilmington is rapidly increasing, both in bulk and variety; and that large quantities of molasses, rice, &c., are being forwarded from Wilmington to the interior.

We give another item as a specimen of the Road:—Since its completion, fifteen thousand pounds of dried fruit were sent down, on the same train from Lexington for Norfolk.

Raleigh Standard.

A New Book.—We learn that Dr. James Eights, Geologist, Naturalist, &c., has a new North Carolina Book nearly ready for the Press, the character of which we can best give by copying the Title, viz:—"*The Old North State, or Two years Rambles through the State of North Carolina*, containing Sketches of Impressions and Reflection; Its Physical Geography, Geographical, Developments, Mineral Resources, and Agricultural Capabilities, together with its Natural History; Illustrated by the Author."

We doubt not, when completed and published, it will be a very interesting, readable book. Dr. Eights is a gentleman of scientific knowledge and of varied and entensive learning; and we hope his "Sketches," will be a means of imparting to the public information of the vast and rich resources of the Old North State.—*Greens. Patriot.*

GOV. WISE OF VIRGINIA.—A letter to the Petersburg Express, from Richmond, says,—

"An extraordinary message was received from the Governor this morning in favor of completing the Blue Ridge Tunnel, and all the main lines of improvement, urging appropriations thereto, and advising a tax upon the *oysters* of Eastern Virginia as one of the means of raising revenue. The document is extremely long, and must be read in full to get an adequate idea of it."

And the Whig says,—

The Governor sent a very long communication to the Legislature yesterday, upon the subject of internal improvements, State credit, taxation, &c., a *resume* of which will be found in the proceedings of the House. He is in favor of appropriations for the main lines of improvement in which the State is interested, and recommends "honest taxation" as the surest and best mode of providing the means for their completion. The language of the document takes an immensely wide range—embracing nearly the whole of Europe, including the armies in the Crimea and the moneyed resources of the various potentates,—and then, returning, squats down among the *Oyster Banks* of Eastern Virginia, on which he proposes to make a draft that shall set the Old Dominion on her legs once more, and send her with giant strides on the high road to prosperity. In a word, he proposes to tax the luxurious *bivalves* of the Virginia rivers,—make them *shell out*—but whether he intends to make them "groan," by the operation, or not, we have no means of ascertaining. Governor Wise scouts the idea that the State credit is at all impaired, and thinks that, under the circumstances, with wars and rumors of wars convulsing the world, our State bonds command a good price in the market, but he prefers a negotiation for loans, to the present system of "hawking" these bonds. The great point in the message, however, is where he recommends the organization of a system of revenue from the oyster *fundum* of the State. Upon this he elaborates, discourses on the rapid increase of the oyster family, the price per bushel, and the "mines of wealth" they yield to individuals. By an assessment of one cent per bushel, the Governor proposes to raise a revenue of $270,000. But the message should be read to be understood. How it will *take* in the counties on the York and the lower James, on the Rappahannock, Elizabeth and other rivers, where oysters grow and thrive, fat and luscious, is one of the things for the future to determine.

We hope the Governor's drafts upon the oyster banks will never be protested; but we don't see how he is to raise enough from that source to tunnel the Blue Ridge, to say nothing of "all the main routes of improvement."

The new board of Directors of the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road Company have appointed Dr. Thomas Bunting President, and Patrick Murphy, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, of said Company.—*N. Carolinian.*

Stock Perishing.—The recent cold weather has been quite fatal to stock, especially sheep, in some portions of Virginia. A letter from Mecklenburg county, states that one gentleman who had a flock of about sixty sheep, has lost nearly half. The most liberal feeding seemed incompetent to prevent them from dying, so cold and merciless has been the season.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

AT a meeting of the Board of Superintendents of the Common Schools, held January 4th, 1856, the Report of the Chairman, properly certified as correct by the Chairman of the Committee of Finance was laid before the Board, approved, and ordered to be enrolled.

The following Committee-men were appointed.

District No. 1—A H Dewar, T W Spence, Charles Harrington.
2—Ellis Rollins, Henry Holleman, John Smith.
3—John A Senter, Allen Betts, Alfred Pegram.
4—T O Johnson, L McKinnie, A Brady.
5—Wm Sexton, John Green, Willis Johnson.
6—Wm Gardner, Daniel Cutts, John Love.
7—Daniel McLeod, Wm Barnes, A J Turlington.
8—E Stewart, Wm H Green, Daniel Stewart.
9—R J Norris, W T Rhodes, Neill Stewart.
10—Jas Hodges, Nathan Tart, Furney Tart.
11—Jonathan Wood, Wm Harris, Lewis Jackson.
12—C Price, Daniel McLeod, Daniel Graham.
13—Daniel Bain, David McNeill, Daniel McMillan.
14—John Murphy, John McPhail, Dugald McPhail.
15—Ezekiel King, Farq'd C Armstrong, Jno McPhail.
16—Robert Williams, James Guy.
17—Jno Holmes, Hector Strickland, Reuben Fisher.
18—Newsom Autrey, Jno Faircloth, Alex Maxwell.
19—Jno Murphy, Jas T Blue, Geo W Holmes.
20—John McDaniel, Randal McDaniel, Jas Evans.
21—Joseph Bullard, M H Sewell, Jona E Averitt.
22—Thos Teabout, Jos Downing, Isaac C Melvin.
23—D L Smith, Wm Davis, D P West.
24—Jno P McLean, Nathan King, M J Bain.
25—Jno Colvin, N McFadyen.
26—Benj Smith, W M Giles.
27—John Elliot, Alex Elliot.
28—W L Williams, John McNeill jr, A S McIver.
29—S D Pipkin, C Parker, Sam'l Parker.
30—John L Atkins, Arch'd McLean, N G Jones.
31—Neill McLean, Dan'l C McLean, Malcom McLean.
32—Mark Wade, John L Bethea, Jona Huey.
33—Jas M Turner, Neill Clark, Alex Gilchrist.
34—Nathan Butler, Neill Clark, Dan'l Lashley.
35—John McRae, Daniel McLean, Neill Ray.
36—Alex'r McPhail, Murdoch McLean, Simon J Stone.
37—Danl McCormick, A Thomas, Duncan Patterson.
38—Hector McNeill, James S Harrington, Duncan McArthur.
39—Alex M Cameron, Malcom Dove, Angus Munn.
40—John McDonald, A C Buie.
41—Rob't Smith, Arch'd McCollum, John Smith.
42—Roderick McCrummen, Neill Patterson, Arch'd Patterson.
43—Alex Campbell, John L Campbell, Arch'd Ray.
44—R D Gillis, Rob't Graham, Lauchlin Bethune.
45—W L McDiarmid, Patrick McRae, Jno C McLean.
46—John McKellar, Dan'l Munroe jr, Christopher Munroe.
47—Neill Ray, Duncan McLauchlin, Arch'd Ray.
48—Chas Munroe, John Brown, Angus Ray (Mill).
49—Neill McGugan, Wm McLauchlin, Dan'l Blue.
50—Arch'd Ray, Gilbert Munroe, Alex McDugald.
51—D S McColeman, Neill R Blue, David Gillis.
52—Arch'd Buie, Neill McQueen, Job Culbreath.
53—Alex McDonald, Wm Alcocks, John R Little.
54—John C Ellis, Jas A Byrne, Rich'd P Freeman.
55—Neill G McNeill, Jno McDonald, Angus McLean.
56—Wm Butler, Isaac Hollingsworth, Jas Butler.
57—Angus McGill, Jesse Ellis, Malcom McDonald.
58—Jas G Cook, Joseph A Worth, A E Hall.
59—Duncan McArthur, John Gardner, C P Johnson.
60—W J Anderson, Isaac R Hawley, John W Baker.
61—E W Barge, J T Warden, W T Frizell.
62—Thos J Johnson, Joseph Arey, Jno P Leonard.
63—Jas Sunday, Chas D Nixon, Theo Evans.
64—Andrew C Ray, Roderick McRae, W S Mallett.
65—Wm McMillan, Arch'd McLean, Elijah Fisher.
66—
67—Thos Matthews, Murdoch McLeod.
68—Arch'd Ray, Malcom Gillis, Malcom McInnis.
69—H A Williams, Joseph Adams, Wm Partin.
70—Chas Munroe, John A McKethan, Neill R Blue.
71—Neill Smith, Sam'l Johnson, Lauchlin Cameron.
72—Enoch Herring, Jas McKay Sr, Daniel Buie.
73—Arch'd McDugald, Alex Darrach, W J Kelly.
74—Wm A King, John Cashwell, G Jackson.
75—N H Jones, Jas Cashwell, Raiford Smith.
76—C H Cofield, Alfred Smith, H S Gower.
77—Henry Averitt, Wm Carter, Henry Carter.

Balances due the Districts, as follows, Jan'y 1, 1856.

No. 1,	$ 7 74	No. 25,	$109 20	No. 57,	$10 00
2,	95 69	26,	41 40	58,	17 36
3,	73 70	28,	42 00	60,	111 40
5,	171 70	29,	27 70	61,	164 82
6,	5 00	30,	74 00	62,	78
7,	147 80	31,	54 00	63,	24 05
8,	162 80	32,	74 00	64,	44 00
10,	175 00	33,	50	65,	7 53
11,	20 00	35,	13 00	67,	50 31
12,	1 10	36,	119 20	68,	8 17
13,	110 90	37,	3 00	69,	75 69
14,	35 00	39,	49 85	71,	8 00
15,	104 00	40,	2 85	73,	74 00
16,	33 00	44,	14 00	74,	22 30
17,	98 00	45,	20 00	75,	10 60
18,	183 00	49,	14 00	76,	75
21,	24 05	53,	1 95	77,	50
23,	4 20	55,	47 00		
24,	110 15	56,	$16 02		

The following sums due to the Board, Jan'y 1, 1856:

No. 22,	$78 75	No. 46,	$2 60	No. 9,	$15 25
47,	6 00	4,	8 10		

Ordered, That the apportionment for the year 1856, be 80 cents for each child, and that the Districts having 40 children or a less number than 40, receive $32.

Petitions to divide several of the Districts in the county, were laid before the Board, read and laid on the table.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Districts to have Schools in each one of the Districts.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Chairman.

Jan'y 9, 1856. 69-2t

Carolinian and Argus copy 2 weeks.

SONGS AND BALLADS

OF the American Revolution;
Phœnixiana, or Sketches and Burlesques;
Zaidee, from Blackwood's Magazine; Hoare on the Grape Vine.

Also, further supplies of School Books, &c., just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb. 12.

K. M. MURCHISON,

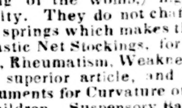
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

SUPERIOR FRENCH TRUSSES.

Successful Treatment of Hernia!



THIS article, from its extreme neatness and lightness, *weighing only three ounces*, and its *successful treatment of the most difficult cases of Hernia*, has won for it the highest praise from Physicians, both in this country and in Europe, over the heavy, clumsy Truss heretofore worn, for Rupture. It has no superior in the treatment of Hernia. Forwarded per mail free of charge. Single Truss $5, Double $8. State which side is affected; and size around Hips.

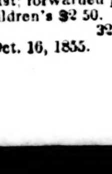
We also manufacture Trusses of all descriptions, from infant to an adult in size. Elastic Lace Utero-Abdominal supporters (for falling of the womb,) highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. They do not chafe the hips as those constructed with steel springs which makes them very unpleasant to wear.

Elastic Net Stockings, for Varicose Veins, Dropsical Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Weakness at knee and ankle joint. This is a very superior article, and highly recommended by physicians. Instruments for Curvature of the Spine, Club-Foot, Weak Ankles in Children. Suspensory Bandages, and also all descriptions of Instruments and Bandages manufactured for diseases that require mechanical aid for their relief.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of Trusses,
No. 32 NORTH NINTH st., below Arch, Philadelphia.

Oct. 16, 1855. 45-6mi

DISEASES OF A PULMONARY CHARACTER,



PREVENTED, AND AN ELEGANCE OF FIGURE ACQUIRED, by those who have weak, contracted chests, and are round or stoop shouldered, by wearing "VANHORN'S PATENT CHEST EXPANDER OR ELASTIC SHOULDER BRACE, adapted to adults of both sexes," and invaluable for children when growing, to improve their form. They are light and elastic, and interfere with no style of dress. The gentleman's Brace answers as a substitute for suspenders. Size required in inches, around the chest and waist; forwarded per mail, free of charge. Ladies' and Gents' $3, Children's $2 50. C. W. VANHORN & CO.

32 NORTH NINTH st., below Arch, Philadelphia.

Oct. 16, 1855. 45-6mi

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18, 1856.

The Extra Term of the Superior Court for this County, Judge Caldwell presiding, was closed on Saturday. We understand that more business was done than at any Term for years past.

GUN TIMBER FOR THE ARSENAL.—We have pleasure in stating that there were ten bids for the contract for Gun Timber for the U. S. Arsenal in this place, which has been allotted to the two lowest bidders, at $39 50 per 1000 feet. The bids were from this county, Moore and Randolph. We presume there will be no further doubt about the ability of this section to supply the required article, and at prices somewhat lower than is given at the North.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The List of Committees, &c. for Cumberland County, will be found in this paper.

We learn that the amount paid by the Board for the support of Schools, for the year ending Jan'y 1, 1856, was $5,686 81.

The number of children in the county, (the returns, however, imperfect,) is reported as 5,012. Schools have been taught in 60 Districts.

LAWS ON THE CURRENCY.—We find in the Raleigh papers, a long and well written article, signed "Davie," in which an attempt is made to justify the act (chapter 11, Revised Statutes,) on the subject of Small Notes, &c.

There can be no doubt, we suppose, that "Davie" is no other than the very distinguished legal gentleman who performed most of the labor of revising the Statutes. And there can be no objection to his taking up the cudgels in favor of his own work,—if the provisions complained of be indeed his.

But he has omitted to enlighten the public as to how it happened, that the law as printed is so essentially different from the bill as laid before the members, and yet that the said members knew nothing of the change—in truth, so far as we can hear, not a man of them was aware, until the book was printed, nearly twelve months after the Legislature adjourned, that such a law had been enacted. He tells us, indeed, in regard to the issue of certificates of deposite at Greensborough, that "*the Legislature of* 1854 *wanted no more of this officious kindness.*" The emphasis which he lays upon this, by italics, may justify the inquiry, *Who constituted the Legislature of which he speaks?* Not the members elected by the people, for none of them has yet been found to acknowledge having had any thing to do with it. Even the distinguished members from Greensborough, who had a direct interest in the institution complained of as having been guilty of this officious kindness," and who were on the watch for a threatened crusade against that institution, never heard of the law passed by "*the* Legislature of 1854."

It may well be complained of, we think, that such stringent laws, affecting the interests and prosperity of banks, corporations, and individuals, and rendering them liable to indictment, should have been fastened upon the people without their knowledge, and we have no shadow of doubt, against their will and wish.

It is also reasonable ground of complaint, we think, that whilst no *direct* attempt is made to "impair the obligation of contracts," (which is forbidden by the Constitution of the United States,) the same thing is done *indirectly* by this Currency law.

It is further ground of serious complaint, that a law should be enacted, which it is well known *no man* in the State will obey—not even those who made it and those who are supposed, by courtesy, to have passed it.

These are points which "Davie" prudently omits to discuss.

"Davie" says that the law "was intended to guard the paper currency of the State from redundant issues, her trade from excess of stimulation, and the people from speculation, and consequent bankruptcy."

Now we beg to say, that in our opinion no such evils exist in this State, to require legislative guard. On the contrary, we doubt if there is a State in the Union so free from reproach in all these particulars as North Carolina. One of the causes of the backwardness of North Carolina, as compared with other States, is that her agriculture, her trade, and her internal improvement generally, have not been stimulated.

"Davie" further says, that for two years past, the Bank of the State has ceased to issue checks on other banks and branches "payable in currency." Is he not mistaken? We are credibly informed that he is, and that such checks *have been* issued by that bank since its resolution on the subject. We know nothing on the subject personally, but such is our information.

SMALL NOTES.—A Subscriber, remitting his subscription to the Observer by mail, (which he could not do in silver,) says,—

"I must send you a two dollar bill. I see you are not afraid to take them, although our laws make it indictable to pass them. It is almost a pity that you made the law public through the Observer, for I don't believe any body knew it before, not even those that made it. There is no attention paid to it here; our own and the So. Ca. small bills are all current here and all glad to get them."

Our correspondent is right. It appears that not even the law makers knew of the existence of the small note law, and as to the people,—

"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

But how were we to know that the law was unknown? That fact has only come out since we dragged the unclaimed bantling forth to public view.

FOLLY.—The Greensborough Patriot learns "that some of the farmers in neighboring counties have been getting off one and two dollar bills *at a sacrifice*, on account of the late Currency law."

Barnum has made an assignment and gone into bankruptcy.

WILMINGTON AND THE COAL MINES.—We copy the following from the Wilmington Herald, received this morning, to show our readers the views of our sister town on a subject of the highest importance to this place. The Journal has not, we believe, considered the recent discovery of coal as of sufficient importance to call for any notice whatever.

As to the Herald's views, which are doubtless those of Wilmington generally, we have only time to remark, that it is an exception to the usual course of that town, to let others, unaided by her, either by means, votes, or good words, develop important interests, *if they can*, and then, *and only then*, to step in and reap the benefit.

"*The Coal Deposites.*—The interesting article from the Fayetteville Observer, concerning a recent discovery of coal near Deep River, (published in another place,) is well calculated to give confirmation to the opinions advanced by geologists as to the extent and value of the coal deposits in our State. There can be no question that these deposits are of great extent and immense value—sufficient to add largely to the wealth and prosperity of the State; and to give active employment not only to Deep River navigation, but to all the rail roads that the necessities of the people may require. To give free outlets to market to this mine of wealth is a duty that should not be delayed. Hence, while we earnestly desire the completion of our river improvement, which is destined to land on our wharves a considerable portion of these rich deposits, we are yet in favor of the construction of the road from Fayetteville to the mines; and think that State aid should be granted that enterprise by the next Legislature. And, we also favor the building of a road from this town to connect with that at Fayetteville. Some time ago we made a similar declaration, and the Observer remarked that the project came "too late." Why "too late?" Even allowing that the idea of a road from Fayetteville to Beaufort is a popular one in our sister town, and that steps will be taken to enter upon that enterprise, still there will be found work enough and business enough to justify the construction of a branch from this point. The Fayetteville and Western road will unlock a new section of country, and will pour such an amount of produce and mineral wealth in the warehouses of our sister town, as will render necessary, not only the outlet to Beaufort if you will, but an outlet also to this place.

"It is true these are not the times to talk of building rail roads, but we can at least give our ideas of their expediency. It would seem that we have already our hands full in the matter of the construction of the road hence to Rutherford; but granting this, we should not lose sight of other projects likely to advance our commercial prosperity. It really seems to us that a connection by rail road with Fayetteville (should the railroad from that town to the mines be completed, and we believe that it will be,) will be forced upon us necessarily; unless, indeed, we shall be content to sit with our arms folded, and see the rich ore of the mines take the direction of Beaufort. The people will have an outlet for the coal somewhere, and whether it shall go to Beaufort or come here, is a question for our consideration. We expect to refer to this subject again."

THE COMMITTEES.—In another column will be found a list of the Standing Committees, appointed on Wednesday last by the free-soil Speaker Banks.

Never before has such a spectacle been presented. The Committees give tone and shape to the legislation of Congress, operating on the whole Union. The Chairmen of the Committees give tone and shape to their action. And the Chairman of every important Committee save one (the military) is a Northern man, and a majority of the members of every important committee are likewise Northern men. The whole South, deeply and vitally interested as it is in the legislation, is thus practically excluded from a share in it. Of the committees which consist of nine members each, five, six, seven, and even eight, are from the North. And those of five each, have generally 3 to 2 from the South; though on some of those, which are of little importance, the South has a majority. The committee on Printing are *all* from the North. (This is doubtless one of those Committees out of which "a good thing" may be made, as Mr. Millward was assured in regard to the Committee on engraving.)

The Washington Union says,—

"At the head of the Committee on Territories we find Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, the successor of Wilmot, and far surpassing him in malignant antagonism to the equality of the States.

"The next on the list is Mr. Washburn, of Maine, as chairman of the Committee on Elections. This gentleman's ultra violence on the subject of slavery has made him notorious. To the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, the most dangerous enemy of the rights of the States, because the most popular and apparently fair of all his party, is intrusted the important chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means. Committee on the Judiciary, Mr. Simmons, of New York, is announced. The chairmanship of the Committee on Public Lands has been conferred upon Mr. Bennett, of the same State. The Committee on Foreign Affairs has been placed in charge of Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey, who supported Mr. Banks so steadily during the long and trying contest for Speaker. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, is chairman of the Committee of Claims; Mr. Meacham, of Vermont, chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia; Mr. Washburne, of Ill., Chairman of the Committee of Commerce; Committee of Indian Affairs, Mr. Pringle of New York, chairman; Committee of Naval Affairs, Mr. Benson of Maine, chairman; and on the Committee of Patents, Mr. Morgan of New York, chairman.

"Every one of these men is the avowed and unscrupulous adversary of the rights of the States, and especially of the rights of the South!"

All these things show that the end is approaching. The South must stand prepared for the worst that folly, fanaticism, and madness, can invent.

Our North Carolina members do not stand high in Mr. Banks's estimation, to their credit be it said. Mr. Branch is at the tail of the Committe on Public Expenditures; Mr. Winslow is number five on Naval Affairs; Mr. Clingman number three on Foreign Affairs; Mr. Craige number six on Revolutionary Pensions; Mr. Paine number four on Patents; Mr. Puryear number three on Public Buildings and Grounds, and Mr. Reade is at the bottom of the Committee on Expenditures of the Post Office Department.

Maryland Senator.—Anthony Kennedy, a member of the House of Delegates of Maryland, was yesterday elected United States Senator from that State for six years from the 4th of March, 1857, when the term of Hon. Thomas G. Pratt will expire.

MOORE'S CREEK BRIDGE.—A meeting of citizens of Wilmington was held on Friday last to make further arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of the Battle, on the 27th inst. A Committee of 20 gentlemen was appointed, and Messrs. G. J. McRee and E. W. Hall requested to address the people on the occasion.

After which we find,—

On motion of Col. John McRae, the name of James Banks, Esq., of Cumberland county, was added to the list of orators invited to participate in the celebration and address the assemblage on that occasion. Col. McRae's motion was warmly and unanimously approved.

EXPORTS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Washington (N. C.) Times states the exports of that place for the year 1855 at $1,020,613; of which all was coastwise except $37,045.

It is stated by the Collector of that port, that besides the above, Hyde county exported $360,000 worth of corn and wheat, and Edgecombe $400,000 worth of cotton, besides grain, &c., &c.

REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.—In the Senate of the United States, on Wednesday last, on motion of Mr. Mason of Virginia, a resolution was adopted filling the vacancies in the Regency of the Smithsonian Institution with George E. Badger, of North Carolina, and Prof. C. C. Felton, of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MOVEMENT.—The following letter, addressed to the Governors of New York and Ohio, (and probably of other Northern States,) has been communicated to the Legislatures of New York and Ohio, now in session:—

"LAWRENCE CITY, KANSAS TERRITORY,
"January 21, 1856.

"*To his Excellency Governor Clark:*

"SIR: We have authentic information that an overwhelming force of the citizens of Missouri are organizing upon our border, amply supplied with artillery, for the avowed purpose of invading our Territory, demolishing our town, and butchering our free-State citizens. We hope to be able to hold out until assistance can reach us. We respectfully request, on behalf of the citizens of Kansas, that such steps may be taken by the people of the States as humanity suggests to prevent the successful carrying out of so inhuman an outrage.

"J. H. LANE,
"*Chairman of the Ex. Com. of Kansas Territory.*
"C. ROBINSON,
"*Governor Elect of Kansas.*"

In the first place we may remark, that there is no such official as the "Governor Elect of Kansas." The *Governor* of Kansas is Wilson Shannon, appointed by the President, and the people of the Territory had no right to elect any body to that office, even if all of them, (and not a mere faction, as was the case,) had entered into such an election. They are not in a condition to form a State; not having the requisite population. They have *not* formed a State. And consequently they can have no Governor but the one appointed by the President and Senate.

In the next place, the proper person to whom application for assistance, if assistance be needed, should be made, is the President of the United States, whose duty and pleasure it is to take proper steps to keep the peace in such a case as this. And such an appeal as these men make, to such quarters as free-soil Governors of States, is little short of treason, and deserves the traitor's punishment.

Not much less criminal, if at all, is the conduct of the Governors, who, instead of throwing the appeal in the fire, sent it as a fire-brand to the Legislatures, and to the public.

Governor Clark of New York communicated it without comment, so far as we see. It produced great excitement and a warm debate, on a motion by a black republican member to refer it to a special committee.

Governor Chase of Ohio accompanied it with a long message, giving vent to his abolition sentiments, and to his views of Kansas affairs generally, concluding with the following suggestions as to what the Legislature can do in the premises:

"They can recommend the admission of Kansas as a free State; the enactment of a suitable law securing freedom of election in case the Territorial Government be not superseded; and, what perhaps is of more importance still, the prompt admission of the Delegate of the people to a seat in Congress, that he may have the most favorable opportunity of gaining the attention of the National Legislature to their wants and their wrongs. The General Assembly may also, by suitable resolutions, commend the cause of Kansas to the warm sympathies and liberal contributions of their constituents, and in doing so they will not invoke the prompt action of the people in vain."

Resolutions embodying the Governor's recommendations were offered, and ordered to be printed.

This extraordinary movement doubtless accounts for the Proclamation of the President, the substance of which we published on Thursday, (see first page of to-day's Weekly Observer.) It calls for the most stern and firm exertion of the power of the General Government. For if real or pretended officials of one of the States or Territories may call upon the authorities of other States—or, as is evidently meant in this appeal, upon the *people* of other States—to raise armed forces to interfere in the internal affairs of such States or Territories, there will be incessant broils. The Constitution gives to Congress the power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." And it makes it the *duty* of the United States to protect each State "against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence." And it forbids any State (and equally any Territory) to "keep troops, or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay."

In every view of it, this proceeding is an outrage. We are greatly surprised to find that it is not indignantly denounced by the respectable papers at the North. All they give to it is a mere passing notice, as any ordinary matter of news.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday last, the morning hour was chiefly devoted to the consideration of a resolution offered by Mr. Biggs to proceed to the election of officers of that body and proposing as a new rule that an election of the officers of the Senate shall be held at the beginning of each future Congress. The author of these resolutions supported them as being in accordance with Democratic instincts and principles, and avowed his intention of drawing more closely towards the Senate, so far as his influence extended, the attachment of the people of this country. He was opposed to a life-tenure of any office. Mr. Mason did not concur with the Senator from North Carolina. He contended that every officer under them held their places solely during the pleasure of the Senate, and might be dismissed whenever it should please them. These officers were upon the same footing as those in the various Departments, but it had long been considered by the Senate that experience and ability were essential to the proper performance of the clerical and other duties, and that a periodical change of those officers would be attended with inconvenience. After some further debate the resolution was indefinitely postponed by a large majority, viz: 33 to 11.

In the Senate, on Wednesday last, many petitions were received from naval officers, complaining of the action of the Naval Board. They were referred to the committee on Naval Affairs.

On Thursday, nothing important.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Mr. Wendell, of N. Y. (Loco.) was elected Printer to the House, over Follett, (free soiler.)

On Thursday, the President's annual message and the message on Kansas, were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Memorials contesting the seats of Whitfield, Delegate from Kansas, Gallegos from New Mexico, Allen of Illinois, and Eustice of Lou. were presented and referred.

Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

THE REVISAL.—An unknown correspondent has furnished us with a statement of a few more of the beauties of the New Revised Code. See communication in another column.

On page 554, we see a misprint "Notaries proper," instead of Notaries Public.

In the chapter on Revenue, sec. 41, page 514, we find the same error which was detected soon after the adjournment of the last Legislature, by which agencies of banks incorporated out of the State are taxed $500, to be paid in advance; but, "if the tax be not paid in advance, the sum shall be $200." This, however, grew out of the bungling of the last Legislature, and we suppose the Commissioners of Revisal had no right to correct it. The Attorney General, we believe, decided that the penalty for failing to pay in advance, applied to other taxes, and not to the $500 tax. But it seems to us that the Commissioners might as well have taken the responsibility, as the Attorney General, of altering the law, which is plain enough as it stands, though doubtless not expressing what its framers meant.

Our attention has been directed to Sec. 26 of ch. 31, relating to the drawing of jurors, and to sec. 33 of ch. 35, on the right of challenge, as both very loosely expressed.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—A freight train was run off the track of the N. C. rail road on Friday last, by which the cars were smashed and the freight (flour) damaged. Loss $1000 to $1500.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first No. of the "Carolina Bulletin," published at Asheborough, N. C., by Eugene B. Drake, Esq., whose editorials indicate ability to make a useful and entertaining paper.

THE COLD WEATHER.—A letter from a subscriber in Yadkin county, dated Jan'y 30th, says, "We have had a great deal of snow; it is now 14 days after the falling of the last, 18 inches deep. The weather quite cold." "P. S. Feb'y 3d, snowing again."

THE WESTERN EXTENSION.—The Salisbury Watchman corrects an impression which we erroneously derived from that paper, (we believe,) that the rail road line from that place to Tennessee had been surveyed and was being placed under contract. No contracts have been let; but, in the mean time, Mr. Shaver is engaged by permission of the Board in opening the road way and erecting shanties.

NICARAGUA.—It seems that President Rivas, of Nicaragua, has issued a decree recalling Parker H. French, his rejected Minister to the United States, and suspending diplomatic intercourse with Col. Wheeler, the U. S. Minister to Central America.

This is, of course, in consequence of the refusal of our government to recognise the new state of things in Nicaragua, and to receive Mr. French. And it manifests more spunk than might have been looked for. The recall of French is a proper thing, certainly; for he is so disreputable a character, personally, that it would degrade any government to receive him, almost as much as it does the one which sent him.

The last arrival states Walker's force at 1000 men.

A CONSIDERABLE DEBT.—Our neighbor, Virginia, is smartly in debt. The amount of her bonds issued is a little over twenty-five millions of dollars! whilst her subscriptions to public works, yet to be paid, amount to upwards of ten millions more; making her liabilities more than thirty-five millions of dollars! This is almost equal to the present National Debt. The annual interest of her debt is $1,800,000.

The State owns of bank, rail road, and other stocks, nearly twenty-eight millions, which yielded last year a little upwards of four hundred thousand dollars.

LIFE OF MADISON.—The Hon. Wm. C. Rives of Virginia, is engaged in writing the Life of James Madison, fourth President of the U. S.

F. A. Lumsden, Esq., formerly of this State, and now one of the Editors of the New Orleans Picayune, has been elected to the Legislature of Louisiana.

THE MISSING STEAMERS.—Nothing yet from the Collins Steamer Pacific, now out about 26 days. The Canada was due about Friday last, her 13th day, but we hear nothing of her.

THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.—During a four days' irregular fight with 1500 Indians at Walla-Walla, the whites lost 24 killed and wounded, and the Indians are supposed to have lost 50 killed. They were defeated and dispersed, and their houses destroyed.

CALIFORNIA.—The American party has a majority in both branches of the Legislature, as well as the Governor and other officers; but yet cannot succeed in electing a U. S. Senator, in consequence of difference of opinion on the slavery question. Many caucus votes have been taken, but no one had a majority. Gen. Foote stood highest.

MEXICO.—We have intelligence from Mexico, (Vera Cruz) to the 5th inst. The state of Mexico appears almost desperate—faction fighting against faction all over the country.

The Government troops had conquered the Insurgents at Tampico, and great rejoicings were being held thereat.

SUGAR.—Accounts from Havana represent the sugar crop as a failure. Half of the cane has been left standing, and the planters are unable to grind what they have cut, in consequence of wet weather and a want of fire to dry it. Prices were advancing.

THE BIRTH-PLACE OF GEN. WASHINGTON.—Mr. Lewis W. Washington, the inheritor of the birth-place of Washington, in Westmoreland county, Va., has presented to the State of Virginia, 60 feet square of land, on which stood the house (since burnt down) in which Washington was born, and 20 feet square, the burial place, in which are interred the remains of his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather. The only condition of the gift is that "the State shall cause these places to be permanently enclosed by an iron fence, based on stone foundation, and shall mark the same by suitable and modest, though substantial tablets, to commemorate for the rising generation these notable spots."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At an Election held in Cedar Creek District, on Saturday last, for Constable, the vote stood, G. S. Rollins, Dem. 66, Wm. Davis, Am. 7.

Important from the Fegee Islands.—Ratification of a Treaty with the King of Fegee.—Burning of Five Fegee Towns.—The United States sloop-of-war John Adams, E. B. Boutwell, commander, arrived at San Francisco early on Sunday morning (3d), from the Fegee Islands *via* Valparaiso.

The following interesting particulars have reached us:

The John Adams left this port in July last, bound to the Fegee Islands, to inquire into and seek reparation for many cruelties committed by the natives inhabiting those Islands, and to demand indemnity for the plunder of several American ships trading and fishing in the Fegeean Archipelago. The obstinate and refractory nature of these savages demanding the exercise of vigorous and harsh measures, the Commander of the John Adams deemed it expedient to teach them their obligations to the human race, and did so in a manner that made some impression upon them, and which it is to be hoped, they will long remember. During the cruisings of the John Adams in the Fegee group of Islands, five sharp engagements took place between her crew and the cannibals of Polynesia, in which American valor was always victorious. Five of their largest towns were burnt, and all the houses therein reduced to ashes.

We learn that an important treaty has been ratified between Commander Boutwell and Tui Vite, or Thokambau, the King of Fegee, on behalf of the American Government, the particulars of which have not transpired.

The visit of this ship to the Fegee Islands has resulted in re-establishing order and restoring the confidence of American citizens residing there.

MARRIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 5th inst., by P. C. Sanders, Esq., at the residence of P. C. Sanders, Mr. GEO. B. KINNA of Davidson county, to Miss ELIZABETH HALL of Montgomery county.

At Hughesville, Va., on the 5th instant, by the Rev. Joshua Bethel, Col. A. J. STEDMAN, of Pittsboro', N. C., to Miss SUSAN CATHARINE, eldest daughter of the late Col. John C. Staples, of Patrick county, Va.

DIED,

At Carolina College, on Sunday the 3d inst., Miss ANN P., second daughter of W. R. and Julia B. Leak, of Wadesborough, aged 13 years and 26 days.

She was in good health and attended Church in the forenoon, became suddenly ill at 4 o'clock, and died at a quarter after 7 in the evening.

Though young and thus early called away, we have the comfortable assurance that she was prepared for the eventful change. She had not neglected the concernments of futurity.

The numerous friends of her afflicted parents deeply sympathize with them in their sudden bereavement. Com.

In Wilmington, on the 8th inst., Mr. ELIJAH CHADWICK, in the 45th year of his age.

In Moore county, on the 13th inst., Dr. JOHN G. MATTHEWS, in the 30th year of his age.

Dr. Matthews, though comparatively in the bloom of his youthful prime, had a large practice,—and well did he deserve it,—in the prosecution of which he contracted the Typhoid Fever, which resisted all medical treatment. He was perfectly conscious of his approaching dissolution, and to the last moment enjoyed the full benefit of his clear and manly mind—expressing an assurance of a happy immortality beyond the grave.

Thus has been cut off from among us, in the prime of his manhood and in the midst of his usefulness, one for whom young and old, rich and poor, unite in the same expression of unmingled regret at his untimely fate. His promptitude and decision of character had secured to him the confidence of his professional brethren; while his more intimate friends and associates ever found in him a sincerity and soundness of judgment that could always be relied upon. He occupied a place in their affections that can never be filled.—Com.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Banks's Line. Feb'y 15, Str Scottish Chief with goods for A J O'Hanlon, D Shaw, C E Leete, Lash & Bro, Rockfish Co, D Murphy, J Cowles, Jr, G W Williams & Co, J M Worth & Co, A A McKethan, J Shortridge, L V Blum, Union Co, E Glover, J C Davis.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Feb'y 16, Strs Fanny and Rowan with Passengers, and goods for sundry Merchants.

Lutterloh's Line. Feb'y 17, Str Magnolia with Passengers, and goods for sundry Merchants.

☞ Whig Meeting at Lumberton, on Monday 25th inst. (Monday of County Court.) Several addresses may be expected. The Whigs of Robeson county are *all* earnestly requested to attend. ONE OF THEM.

Feb'y 18, 1856.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—February 18.

BACON—	11½ a 12½	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	25 a	Cuba	46 a 47
CANDLES-F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans	48 a 50
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	5½ a 6¼
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1 10
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Tanners'	75 a 1 00
Laguira	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo	00 a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 65 a 1 75
COTTON—		Alum, bu	0 00 a 0 00
Fair to Good	9¼ a	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.	8½ a 9	Flaxseed	1 25 a
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover.pr lb	12½ a 16
Gunny	18 a 20	SHOT—	
Dundee	18 a 00	Com.pr bag	2 25 a 0 00
Burlaps	00 a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0 00
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10	17 a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	63 a 65
Bro. Sheetings	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey	50 a 58
Osnaburgs	9½ a 10	Northern "	50 a 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jamaica "	2 00 a 2 50
Family	7 75 a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6 00
Superfine	7 50 a 0 00	American Gin	75 a 80
Fine	7 25 a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched	7 00 a 0 00	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf	13 a
Corn	75 a 80	Crushed	12 a 12½
Wheat	1 25 a 0 00	St. Croix	11 a
Oats	45 a 50	Porto Rico	11 a
Peas	75 a 80	New Orleans	10 a 11
Rye	90 a 1 00	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HYDES—Dry	11 a 12	TOBACCO—	
Green	4 a 5	Leaf	00 a 00
IRON—		Manufactured	8 a 16
Swedes, co. bar	a 6	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼ a $2½
Ditto, wide	a 7	WINDOW GLASS—	
English	4 a 4½	8 x 10	$2¼ a $2½
LARD—	0 a 12	10 x 12	$2½ a 00
LEAD—	8½ a 00	WOOL—	15 a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—We report a firm market, at the advance noticed on Thursday last.

Flour—Gradually receding.

Corn—Occasional sales at 75 cts.

Apple Brandy—We advance our figures.

Last week trade quite brisk.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 10, Scrape 1 10; Spirits 36.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 60, virgin 2 08, hard 1 60. Spirits 38. Rosin $1; No. 1, 2 25. Tar 2 12. Fayetteville Super Flour 8 50. New Bacon, 11½. Cotton 9⅝ to 10. 3 rafts Timber sold at $5 75 and $9.

At New York, Southern Flour firmer at 8 75 to 10 12. Southern Corn 75 to 82. Middling Upland Cotton 10¼. Spirits Turpentine 41. Rosin 1 41 to 1 56.

At a called Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville, held in the Office of the Town, this evening, Feb'y 16, 1856:

John H. Cook, Esq. was chosen Commissioner for Ward No. 3;

J. W. Baker, Jr. elected Tax Collector;

J. P. Leonard, Special Justice;

W. H. Massey, Town Constable;

J. P. Leonard, Clerk of the Market;

W. H. Massey, Director Patrol, Lower Fayetteville;

Do. Standard Keeper;

Jas. Hales, Keeper of the Town Clock;

J. A. Worth, " Powder Magazine;

Wm. Williamson, Street Commissioner, and Sexton to Grave Yard.

From the Minutes.

W. G. MATTHEWS, Clerk.

THE UNDERSIGNED

WILL receive proposals for constructing foot-ways on each side of Eccles's Bridge, to be built out side of the present banisters of the bridge, and to be about 8 feet wide.

A. McLEAN, }
WM. McLAURIN, } Committee.

Feb'y 18, 1856. 79tf

Where is that little Babe, that the Mother dandled so fondly upon her knee? it is taken from her; it is gone to a spirit land. She is almost frantic for the loss of her dear little one; but she has neglected a very important privilege, and that is to visit CROWL'S and have a Daguerreotype taken, for ONE DOLLAR and upwards. Mothers, delay no longer, for they are dangerous—come every body—without a liberal patronage I shall not remain more than one or two weeks longer. Rooms over Dr. Foulkes' Drug Store, Hay Street. Entrance on side door opposite Fayetteville Hotel.

Feb'y 18.

Sackett, Lynes & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FINE AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

GUNS, PISTOLS, RIFLES, &c.,

NO. 38 COURTLANDT STREET,

Directly opposite Merchant's Hotel, New York.

HAVING made an arrangement with the above House, it would afford me great pleasure to receive a call from my friends when they visit this City.

T. M. SACKETT,
Of the late firm of Hall & Sackett,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B. All orders intrusted to me will be faithfully executed; and should I receive orders for any goods not in our line, I will take great pleasure in buying such goods. T. M. SACKETT.

New York, Feb'y 11, 1856. 79-2t

Carolinian and Argus 2 times.

Land and Negroes for Sale.

THE subscriber wants to sell his LAND on Big Rockfish, 622 Acres well timbered, 16,000 new Turpentine boxes on it. Also, a NEGRO WOMAN and child. The woman is nineteen years old, the child thirteen months. Also, Stock of all kind, and Corn, Fodder, &c., &c.

If not sold privately, they will be sold at Auction, on the premises, on Friday the 29th of Februry.

DUNCAN McGILL.

Feb'y 18, 1856. 79-2tpd

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned is desirous of devoting all of his time to Agricultural pursuits, offers for sale a 15 Bbl. Turpentine Still with all the fixtures, located at his residence, 10 miles from Clinton, 28 miles from Fayetteville and 18 miles from Faison's Depot. He has any quantity of White Oak and Poplar Timber, suitable for making Spirits Barrels within half a mile of his Still. There is on the premises a Spirit Barrel Cooper Shop with all necessary tools.

He would also dispose of his Store at cost, and any one that would purchase both could have the privilege of keeping both at his residence the present year for nothing. Application must made by 1st of April.

Terms very accommodating.

ALSO,

30,000 Turpentine Boxes, which I will rent out on accommodating terms.

C. A. HARRISON.

Leon, Sampson county, Feb'y 14, 1855. 79*1m

Argus, and Wil. Herald copy weekly 1 month.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., February 15, 1856:

P H Alderman, J W Adams, Ag't Adams & Co.'s Express.

W R Boland, Graham Baker, Mrs A L Butler, T N Bond, L Burket, Nancy Ann Brant.

Miss S A C L Campbell, Alex Campbel, Neal Cambel.

Miss Virginia Douglass, Jas H Driver, Robert Downey.

Isham Godwin, Elias Gainey, W Glover.

Wm Hudespeth, Wm D Hamond, Dorcas Howell, C D Hill.

Jonas Isaacs,

Rev W B Jones, Henry Jones.

Dr C Lornon 2, Charlotte Lain, Wm G Lain.

Mekins Mitchell, Robert Montgomery, P R Monzon, A W Marshall, James McAlister, Dugald McDuffie.

Mary A Newell.

Geo S Parker 3, Phillip Penny.

Joel Riggs, M D, Miss Julia A Robinson.

Maj Angus Shaw, Eliza A Smith, Eliza J Sikes, Jno A Spears, Jno Shortridge, J W Smith.

Mrs Isabella Terry.

Mrs Sophia Williams, G A Willet 2, Jno Whitaker, Wm Walker, S J Wells.

Miss Fanny Valentine.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

WANTED.

A Gentleman of the Bar, if sufficient encouragement is shown him, designs delivering, in Wilmington and Fayetteville, a COURSE of LECTURES on the

EARLY HISTORY OF THE CAPE FEAR COUNTRY.

and to this end desires, and through this medium calls upon, all those who may have Manuscripts and Documents relating to the Revolutionary History of this section of the State,—such as letters, printed documents, &c., to forward them to him at Elizabethtown, N. C.

All letters, &c., will be carefully preserved, and after being noted, will be safely returned to their proper owners.

Address J. A. R., at Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.

TO TRAVELLERS

going North and West from Fayetteville.

THE United States' Mail Coach for the North, will leave this place EVERY DAY at half past two o'clock, and CONNECT AT RALEIGH with the Raleigh Rail Road going to Weldon, and with the North Carolina Rail Road going West to Salisbury, via Hillsborough, Greensborough and Lexington. D. G. MACRAE, Contractor.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 21, 1856. 71-1m

GARDEN SEED! GARDEN SEED!!

A LARGE supply of Johnson, Robbins & Co.'s celebrated Seed just received,—warranted the growth of 1855. These Seed have given universal satisfaction wherever used, and may be relied on as fresh and genuine. Also, Red Clover, Lucerne, and Blue Grass Seed. For sale wholesale or retail by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Jan'y 17, 1856. 70tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. superior Sugar-House Molasses, just received and for sale by JAS. G. COOK.

Jan. 7, 1856. 67-

Reed's Patent Chronometer Engine.

THIS is an improved Steam Engine for which Letters Patent were granted to JOHN A. REED of New York, Jan. 9, 1855. The nature of this Improvement consists in the increase of power of 50 per cent. and reducing the weight of the Engine one half. The saving of fuel is effected by letting the steam in on both sides of the cylinder, doubling the size of the port, and balancing the pressure, removing the friction and weight of the slide valves, cross-heads, connecting rods, &c. The exceeding simplicity of this Engine renders it much more durable and easily managed than any other, and when placed upon the boiler with wheels [illegible] though effective.

These Engines received the FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the Great Exhibition in Paris. There are about Seventy Five of them now in operation, all giving great satisfaction.

PRICES.

4 Horse Engine	$150	Boilers and fittings	$125
[illegible]	200		150
[illegible]	300		300
[illegible]	400		400
[illegible]	500		500

All sizes from 4 to 100 horse power at the shortest notice.

Also Reed's Patent Steam Pump, the simplest and most durable one in use, for raising water or supplying boilers.

Further information may be had by addressing

TOUSLEY & REED, 95 Maiden Lane, New York.

Jan. [illegible] 67-3mpd

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.
SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb. 2, 1855. 72-tf

FIFTY TONS GUANO.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall Stock of **GROCERIES,** embracing a large and general assortment in their line, which they offer to wholesale buyers at the lowest market rates for Cash, Country Produce, or on the usual credit to prompt paying customers.

ALSO,

Fifty Tons Best Peruvian Guano,

for Cash, at 3 cents per pound.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Aug. 27, 1855. 30-tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

Cape Fear Lands for sale.

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

A Memoir of the Rev. Sidney Smith, by his Daughter, Lady Holland, with selections from his Letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

SHOULDER BRACES, TRUSSES, &c!!

VANHORN'S SHOULDER BRACES,
" TRUSSES,
Marsh's "
Hull's "
Abdominal Supporters

Just rec'd and for sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Jan. 29. 74-1m

$25 REWARD,

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man PAGE, a bright mulatto, about 28 years of age; or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a brown Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, and had, at the time he left, a fellon on the middle finger of his left hand; has on his chin a goatee (or long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where he was raised. D. M. McLAURIN,

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-tf

THE NEW REVISED STATUTES.

THE Subscribers have received on consignment, a few copies of the New Revisal. Price $4, *cash on delivery.* E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 21.

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of DENTAL SURGERY.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " " 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BENBOW may be found at his Room near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of ***Artificial Teeth,*** he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.

He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)

Sept. 29. 40-tf

GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CROSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.

Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY *FOR SALE.*

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

The subscribers will purchase Spirits Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

April 9, 1855. 90tf

CIDER VINEGAR, a good article, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 10. 54-tf

Negro Blankets, Kerseys and Shoes for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 7. 51-tf

J. N. SMITH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS, Paints; Oils; Dye-Stuffs;

VARNISHES; WINDOW-GLASS AND Putty; Glass-Ware; Perfumery; Fine Soaps; Fine Tooth and Hair Brushes; Paint Brushes; Field and Garden Seeds; Spices; Snuffs; Surgical Instruments; Patent Medicines; Pure Liquors for Medicinal Purposes; Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

Orders from Country Physicians and Merchants respectfully solicited and perfect satisfaction guaranteed, both in regard to quality and price.

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Oct. 27. 48-tf

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM J. BROWN is our authorized agent to receive payments, and grant discharges for any Book accounts we have in the county of Robeson.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1855. 7tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

Livery Stables.

THE Undersigned continues to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

Blank Warrants for sale here

SHEMWELL HOUSE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 21, 1855. 86-tf

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.

For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 30. 83-tf

Florida Land Agency.

THE undersigned has established an AGENCY in the town of Alligator, Columbia County, Florida, for the PURCHASE, SALE or LOCATION of LAND WARRANTS, the PURCHASE and SALE of LANDS generally, improved or unimproved.

The fact now being established that a Rail Road is to be constructed immediately, connecting the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, running through the entire length of this County, east and west; and in view of the great fertility of our soil, the unusually fine growth of pine timber on the land, the healthfulness of the climate, and the reasonable terms on which lands can now be obtained, there is perhaps no section of the Union which offers equal inducements to the emigrant from the other States.

Having had some experience in farming on the different kinds of land, and acquired a general knowledge of them throughout the County; and having acquired unusual facilities for pointing out such as are for sale, either of public or private lands, he feels very confident of making it the interest of all persons wishing information, or who may have determined to settle in Florida to call on him. WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

References:

Hon. E. C. Cabell, }
Hon. A. E. Maxwell, } Tallahassee, Fla.
Hon. David S. Walker, State Reg., }
Dr. S. C. Bruce, }
H. C. McLean, Esq., } Carthage, N. C.
Dr. Mallett, }
Rev. Geo. McNeill, } Fayetteville, N. C.
Messrs. W. M. Lawton & Co., Charleston, S. C.

June 27, 1855. 13-Y

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

An Abstract of the Second Annual REPORT of the President and Directors:

Policies issued past year 524, whole number issued 1233, covering property amounting to	$2,126,353 00
Policies cancelled and expired	851,635 66
Amount now insured	$1,274,717 34
Amount of Premium Notes	316,333 36
" " " expired & cancelled	126,474 03
" " " now on hand	$189,859 33
Increase during last year	$61,275 07

Premium notes averaging 14 88/100 per cent. on the amount insured, the actual cost of Insurance during the year averaging less than ½ per cent.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last report	$772 89	
" for Premiums received	6,103 28	
" for Policies, Surveys & transfers	337 50	
" for Rent	70 00	
		$7,283 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash paid C. H. Sneed, fire loss	$850 00	
" " Lot and balance Office building	1,450 00	
" " Salaries	1,550 00	
" " State Tax	100 00	
" " Contingent expenses	375 62	
" " Premiums returned	20 65	
		$4,346 27
Balance		$2,937 40

To-wit:

Cash loaned out on Bond and Security, (on demand,)	$2,250 00	
Cash in Bank and in hands of Agents	687 40	
		$2,937 40

ASSETS.

Cash on interest and in Bank, &c.	$2,937 40
Rent due	190 00
Real Estate, paying 12 per cent.	1,800 00
	$4,927 40
Premium Notes on hand	189,859 33
Amount Capital to meet any losses	$194,786 73

In conclusion, the President and Directors congratulate the members and the public on the very fortunate and successful operations of the Company the past year. We have met with no loss since 7th March, 1854, (Sneed's,)—unless it be the case of Stranglaus & Einston at Kinston, whose Store was blown up—*a very extraordinary case,*—it is still under investigation.

The following Directors were elected for next year:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, Chas. Benbow, Henry Lilly, Jas. Kyle, S. W. Tillinghast, S. T. Hawley, T. S. Lutterloh, Wm. McLaurin, N. A. Stedman, J. G. Shepherd, S. J. Hinsdale, D. A. Ray, J. D. Williams, A. A. McKethan, J. H. Cook, A. E. Hall, A. W. Steel, J. G. Cook; and R. F. Brown of Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.

Executive Committee for next Quarter:

Geo. McNeill, S. W. Tillinghast, Wm. McLaurin.

May 24, 1855. 4-Y

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock of material at the Carriage establishment formerly occupied by Mr. A. H. Whitfied, intends carrying on the

Carriage-Making Business.

He solicits a share of the liberal patronage bestowed upon carriage shops generally. He has now on hand some very

HANDSOME VEHICLES.

Which cannot be surpassed in the place for style of finish and durability, which he will sell as low as any work of the kind can be bought in the place.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

REPAIRING done in the best manner and on very reasonable terms.

Give him a call before buying elsewhere.

J. D. CALLAIS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3. 72-tf

MEN WANTED.

50 OR 100 MEN wanted on the Western Rail Road, to work on Sections 2 and 3, near Fayetteville. The location is healthy, and the highest wages will be paid. HIRAM PARDEE.

Sept. 24, 1855. 38-

200 Casks Fresh Lime, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair and Cement, Mackerel and Herring, by J. W. POWERS & CO.

April 19. 93tf

STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Salem.

THE Proprietors take pleasure in informing the public, that they have commenced running their tri-weekly line of Stages, on the Plank Road, from Salem to Fayetteville. They have procured good Stock, new Coaches, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to render passengers comfortable.

A system of through-tickets with the contractors on the Wytheville and Reidsville Roads, for the convenience of passengers bound to Wytheville, Va., or the Piedmont Springs, in Stokes County, has also been adopted. WHITE & STAFFORD.

June 29, 1855. 24tf

FALL SUPPLY.

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS.

JAMES F. FOULKES,

Hay Street, near the Fayetteville Hotel,

RESPECTFULLY asks the attention of his customers and friends to his LARGE and COMPLETE STOCK of DRUGS, MEDICINES and CHEMICALS, which he is now receiving, and is determined to sell at such low prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. It will be his aim to sell Medicines that can be depended upon. Give him a call before making your purchases.

Sept. 12, 1855. 37-tf

S. M. THOMAS,

DEALER IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

SECOND STOCK.

Starr & Williams

ARE now receiving their SECOND PURCHASE of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS, AND **Ready-Made Clothing,**

And have no hesitation in saying it is the LARGEST and MOST DESIRABLE stock now in market; and having been purchased at greatly reduced prices from the early part of the season will be offered to buyers on terms that cannot fail to please.

Oct. 25. 47-tf

We are now receiving and expect to keep up a large stock of Groceries.

WE OFFER

150 BAGS Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Java,
15 Hhds. Sugars,
50 " Molasses,
1,000 Sacks Salt,
75 Bbls. Sugars,—coffee, crush'd & powd'd,
125 Bags Shot,
45 Kegs Powder,
20 Hhds. Western Bacon,
3,500 Lbls. N. C. "
50,000 Segars, assorted qualities,
100 Boxes Cheese,

With every other article in our line. All of which we will dispose of low for CASH, or exchange for produce or naval stores.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 23. 3-tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.

June 25, 1855. 12tf

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

WARRANTED.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILL STONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER.

From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.

WILLIAM HOGG & SON,
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts., opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.

May 29, 1855. 5-ypd

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has in Store a good assortment of Goods in the GROCERY and HARDWARE LINE; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap.

Give us a call. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

N. B. Any of my friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as renewals, &c., can have it done on the usual terms, by sending same to my care. G. W. I. G.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1855. 39tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

FOR RENT.

A VERY desirable Dwelling, recently built, with convenient out houses, near the business part of the town. Apply to D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec. 20. 63-tf

Printing Press for Sale.

THE Subscribers have for sale an Imperial No. 4 Washington Hand Press, 2d hand. It will be sold cheap, deliverable in Petersburg, Va. It is said to be a good Press and in good order.

June 4, 1855. E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW BOOKS.

LONGFELLOW'S HIAWATHA; The Old Homestead; Isora's Child, Curious Stories about Fairies; M'Cosh on Divine Government; Leighton's Works; Jewett's Ollendorff; Spier's and Surenne's French and English Dictionary; Bolmar's Colloquial Phrases; Greenleaf's Arithmetics and Keys; &c., &c.

Further supplies of the above just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & T. Waddill,

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,	Hats and Caps,
Hardware,	Saddlery and Leather,
Cutlery,	Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools,	Ready-made Clothing, and
Agricultural Implements,	Staple Dry Goods.
Boots and Shoes,	

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.

Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854. 43tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

Impression Paper, for writing without pen or ink; buff, pink, and white Bath Letter Paper; amber laid, silver bordered and plain Visiting Cards; sup'r Bristol Board Cards; Envelopes; &c., &c.

Just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 10.

FOR SALE.

2,000 ACRES of Land, 9 miles from Fayetteville, lying directly on the Southern Plank Road, and on each side of Big Rockfish. One of the best Turpentine sections in the county, with convenient improvements for a family residence; with a small corn mill on a never failing stream, and a first rate situation for a Turpentine Distillery and Store.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb'y 5, 1855. 72-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.

March 15, 1855. 84tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.

April 10, 1855. 91-tf

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.

Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

BOOKBINDER,

Anderson Street, opposite North of E. J. Hale & Son's Bookstore.

MUSIC, Magazines, and all descriptions of Books are bound in all styles in the best and most substantial manner, on terms, the same as at any place in the South. Persons wishing to know the prices of binding, will be supplied with a list personally or by letter.

Sept. 25, 1855. 39-tf

R. M. ORRELL,

AUCTIONEER

AND

Commission Merchant.

April 9, 1855. 90-tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 10, 1856. 68-tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

GREEN STREET, Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855. 84-

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

FALL, 1855.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are,
650 pieces Dress DeLains,
French and English Merino,
Plain Merino, real French,
Persian Cloths,
Black and Colored Silks,
Irish Linens, all Flax,
Table Cloths and Napkins,
Carpeting, very cheap,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Kerseys and Linseys,
Silk, Woolen and Cotton Hose,
Ladies' Twisted Silk Mitts,
Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.

All of which being purchased by the package for Cash, will be offered at the lowest market price for cash, or on time to paying customers.

Sept. 27, 1855. 39-tf

Marble Factory.



.By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1856. 64

BLANKS for sale at this Office

FAYETTEVILLE Female High School.

FACULTY:

REV. W. E. PELL, PRINCIPAL.
Mr. J. H. COLTON, A. B., Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.
Mons. PHILIPPE HENLE, Professor of French and Music.
Mrs. V. C. PELL, Assistant in Music.
Miss L. J. WATT, Assistant in Literary Department.
Miss E. HATCHELL, Instructress in Drawing and Painting.
Mrs. M. E. HORNE, Principal of Preparatory Department.
Mrs. C. O. HORNE, Governess.

THE SECOND SESSION of this Institution will commence on MONDAY the 3d of MARCH next and close the 19th of JULY following. Terms of Tuition, Board, &c., as heretofore published.

The course of study is believed to be as extensive and thorough as in any Female College of the South. Additional Instructors, and Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus will be supplied as the wants of the School demand; and every effort will be made to afford students all the facilities for acquiring both a substantial and an elegant education. As it is of the first importance to have our students thorough in the PRIMARY studies, our plans for the next session will enable us to give to the Preparatory Department additional efficiency.

Our arrangements in the Boarding Department for the accommodation of young ladies committed to our care, are such, as to warrant the assertion, that no Institution in the State is superior.

For further particulars, apply to the Principal.

WM. E. PELL, Principal.

Feb'y 1, 1856. 75-3t

PLEASANT HILL MALE ACADEMY.

SITUATED in a neighborhood of health and plenty, in the south-west corner of Alamance county, and surrounded by many things to make it a comfortable and pleasant situation, will commence its 2d session on MONDAY the 7th January, 1856, under the care of

J. W. SHIVE,

who designs building up a School of high order, to prepare Students for College, as well as for practical business. Strict attention will be paid to the morals of those under his charge.

Board can be had with the Principal or elsewhere at $6 per month.

Terms of Tuition per Session:

Primary Department, [illegible]
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, [illegible]
Higher branches of Mathematics and Languages, 12 [illegible]

It is desirable that payment be made half in advance.

Maj. WM. PATTERSON,
P. C. SMITH, Esq.,
Dr. B. A. SELLARS,
Rev. SHUBAL EVANS,
Dr. WM. A. COBLE,
Board of Trustees.

Dec. 24, 1855. 69-[illegible]

Montgomery Male Academy.

R. A. CHAMBERS, TEACHER.

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY, 1856. Students coming in within a week of the beginning of the Session will be charged for the whole Session, those coming after that time will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session without a special contract to the contrary.

Tuition: $8, $12 and $16 per Session of 21 weeks.
Board, fuel and washing $7 per month.

Pekin, Montgomery, Dec. 6, 1855. 60-[illegible]

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscribers, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, beg respectfully to offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure their friends that any work intrusted to them will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as they are determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned, and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WEMYSS & HOLLAND.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-[illegible]

SAVE COST.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers, either by Note or Account, previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856, are respectfully requested to call and settle the same by the 20th Feb'y next, as farther indulgence will not be given. D. & J. McRAE.

Jan. 30, 1856. 75-[illegible]

9,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE

BY the Subscriber in Montgomery County, N. C., timbered mostly with long leaf pine; is good Mining, Farming and Turpentine Lands. Cheap for Cash or Negroes.

All persons are forbidden to trespass on said Land after this date without my permission.

NATHAN BYRD.

Pekin, Montgomery Co., Jan. 25, 1856. [75*2m]

Leather Belting or Bands.

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson, N. C.

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted, at New York prices. CHAS. M. LINES,

Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

☞ All orders promptly attended to, and Belts forwarded according to directions. ☞ The above Belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Dec. 31, 1855. 65*tf

Patent Barrel Machinery.

INTERESTING TO

Mill Owners, Turpentine Distillers,

And all who have an extensive use for Barrels and Kegs.

THE Subscriber is the Proprietor of the Patent of the Machine known as **"TRAPP'S *Patent Barrel Machine,*"** for the territory of North Carolina, and is desirous of selling Machines with the right to use them in the several Counties of the State. He is also desirous of selling the rights of the same Machine for the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Texas. The following describes some of the advantages of the Machine:

It takes the timber in the Bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin, or Keg, than our Machines make at the rate of **three hundred per day to the single set**—to which we invite the particular attention of all who chhose to give them an inspection.

Advantages over Hand-Made Work.

We make our own Staves and Heading, and make twenty-five per cent. more stock from the same given amount of timber, saving thereby one-quarter in cost of material. Our staves are made perfectly straight, have the same hollow and round as when set up in the cask; are of a uniform thickness; are *jointed* more accurately—being mathematically true from one end to the other; our casks are tighter, stronger, all of equal weight and capacity, uniform in appearance, and are all perfectly *water-tight.* They cost only about two thirds what the same article would, if made by hand and will sell for considerably more in any market.

We have a shop at FRANKLINSVILLE, Randolph Co., N. C., where any persons who wish, can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

WM. W. CLARK,
Franklinsville, N. C.

Dec. 14, 1855. 62*6m

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Jan'y 27. 70*tf